

Steel stoppage likely to go on for a month

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said last night that the state steel strike would go on for a month. There is a serious widening of the trade union challenge to the BSC plans to axe jobs, cut steel-making capacity, and enforce a wage deal for steel workers.

Temporary truce with miners sought

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The state steel strike is likely to go on for a month and TUC leaders are recommending withdrawal of the South Wales pit shutdown threat—but only at the risk of national strikes later. These developments last night represent a serious widening of the trade union challenge to the British Steel Corporation's plans to axe 53,000 jobs, cut steel-making capacity and enforce a self-financing wage deal for steel workers.

After a day of talks at TUC headquarters embracing unions in steel and other state industries, particularly coal mining, the TUC Nationalized Industries Committee drew up a formula to buy a temporary truce in the South Wales colliery, but at the price of "serious industrial consequences" if the BSC does not put off its plant closure plans and have talks with all the unions involved.

Union leaders seek early talks

This peace proposal will be discussed by the Wales TUC leadership on Monday, and as colliery union leaders did not vote against it last night it is expected that the widespread industrial action, due to start on January 21, will be abandoned.

Mr David Lea, assistant general secretary of the TUC, asked about the significance of the remark about serious industrial consequences in the TUC document, said: "The clear inference is that stoppages of work will be considered if there was no reasonable accommodation reached in the talks."

The union leaders want talks with British Steel to start at the earliest possible moment with the objective of maintaining steelmaking at Port Talbot, Llanwern, and Consett and taking into account the social and employment effect of the BSC's plant closure proposals.

The TUC's committee wants to meet ministers or the BSC or both, to discuss these proposals together with the issue of colliery coal imports for which the unions want an £18m producing subsidy.

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation are to meet officials of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service on Monday, but Mr William Sirs, the union general secretary, last night stated that he state steel strike involving well over 100,000 men would go on for a month.

"There is not a shadow of doubt about that. When we go to Acas it will be only skirting round discussions of possibilities. Unless there is any money on the table nothing will happen."

A possible extension of the strike into the private sector, involving another 10,000

workers, will be discussed at another meeting of ISTC representatives on Tuesday.

Mr Sirs said he will be explaining the pressures coming from state steelworkers on his union's executive for a "one out, all out" shutdown of steel-making in Britain. The union's executive meets the following day to discuss its next move.

But it is the widening of the dispute into the area of government policy on industry that will cause ministers most anxiety. In a statement on the BSC's closure proposals adopted yesterday, the TUC steel committee said: "The Government have, ostensibly, contracted out of the situation declaring that the corporation's problems are the details of theirs, while in reality they have created the problem and are perpetuating it by their policies."

There is a further threat by the steel unions to seek a High Court injunction against British Steel alleging that the corporation has not carried out its statutory duty laid down in the 1967 Act of nationalization to consult with the unions.

"Under the terms of the steel Act the unions have not been fully consulted regarding the details of the proposals being put forward by the corporation and we demand a suspension of the proposals until they have been fully discussed," the TUC policy document insists.

Moreover, the Government have in no way been prepared to accept the responsibility for the devastating social and regional consequences of its We do not believe, that the British people would in any way support this policy if they were given a full account of these consequences. There is not much time left for a change of course."

Risk of wider stoppages

This paper goes before the full TUC Council on January 23, when it is almost certain to be endorsed as full TUC policy. In essence, the unions are demanding that the BSC should accede to their demands for genuine consultation or face the risk of wider stoppages than the coal-steel transport strike called by the Wales TUC.

Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the Nationalized Industries Committee, refused to be drawn on the nature of the "consequences" that would follow if the general council did not consider that the unions' talks with British Steel led to a reasonable accommodation. He did not argue with the suggestion that they were like the Wales TUC proposals but on a larger scale.

Other steel news, page 2
Vital questions, page 15
Letters, page 15



Slingshot violence: Like David tackling Goliath, a young Iranian uses a sling to launch a stone at Revolutionary Guards supporting Ayatollah Khomeini in fierce fighting at Tabriz, capital of the East Azerbaijan province. Supporters of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, who want Tehran to grant them greater autonomy and to appoint new local officials, tried yesterday to seize the city's radio station for the third time in a month, and the clashes resulted in at least eight dead and more than 100 injured. Khomeini troops defended the station from behind sandbags. Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, who has made fruitless appeals for calm, may meet Ayatollah Khomeini within the next two days to discuss ways of defusing the Tabriz situation

Aswan summit failure a blow to hopes for Middle East peace

From Christopher Walker
Aswan, Jan 10

A serious blow has been dealt to the future of the fragile Middle East peace process by the complete failure of President Sadat of Egypt and Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, to reach agreement during their ninth summit meeting on the main issues outstanding.

At their joint press conference today it was clear that no progress had been made on bridging the wide differences that exist over Palestinian autonomy and the future status of east Jerusalem.

Until the two men had completed the last of their three meetings this morning, officials of both sides had hoped that a personal understanding might be reached which would help to break the deadlock in the autonomy negotiations.

However, when President Sadat spoke at Aswan's desert airport to insist that he had his recent robust optimism.

"We have fields of agreement and need more meetings to solve these differences," he said. "I myself had thought that on this visit we could reach a directive for our ministers, but we still have our differences on key issues."

Although the differences were not spelt out it is understood that Egypt is insisting that 100,000 Arab residents of east Jerusalem be counted as part of the occupied West Bank, as far as the proposed Autonomy Council is concerned. The Egyptians also insist that the council should be given greater powers and allowed many more individual members than Israel will concede.

For his part, Mr Begin remains adamant that Jerusalem

is the "indivisible" capital of Israel. He is also unwilling to show the flexibility on the autonomy issue that the American Government is believed to be pressing him to adopt.

There was no indication of any development which might persuade leaders of the 1,100,000 Palestinian Arabs to join the talks.

More than half the discussions concerned the Soviet threat in the Middle East, but no agreement on security co-operation was arrived at. All that was said publicly was that both leaders saw the security situation in the region in the same way, and President Sadat repeated that he was prepared to provide military facilities for the Americans but not bases.

Diplomatic observers said that one result of the summit would be Egypt's further isolation in the Arab world.

Mr Begin disclosed that joint flights between Cairo and Tel Aviv will begin on January 26 and be operated by both El Al and Egyptair. If this pledge is kept, it is likely to add to Egypt's difficulties in operating elsewhere in the Arab world.

January 25 will also mark the start of direct telephone and telecommunication links and the opening of land borders on a regular basis.

On the normalization, let me tell you this," President Sadat said. "It shall be carried out according to Camp David by word and also by spirit."

This statement seemed to rule out earlier suggestions by a senior Egyptian minister that the pace of normalization would be linked directly to progress in achieving autonomy for the Palestinians.

Aswan 20 years after, page 7
Leading article, page 15

Russians keep out of sight in Jalalabad

From Robert Fisk
Jalalabad, Afghanistan, Jan 10

We were halfway down the narrow, precipitous road along the Kabul Gorge, the start of the Khyber Pass, when a car came towards us, flashing its headlights and skidding to a halt.

The driver, unshaven and turbaned, knew only that there was "trouble" further on down the pass. He raised his hands in a gesture of ignorance and fear and then, having vouchsafed this vague intelligence, he drove off behind us at speed.

In the mountains of Afghanistan you do not take such warnings lightly. Perhaps the stories were told at school of British regiments massacred by tribesmen in the Khyber Pass gave the affair a more disturbing flavour. So when we drove gingerly on down the winding road we watched the rocks above us where the snow lined and the crags gave cover for an ambush.

We carried on like this for 10 miles without meeting another car until we reached the little village of Sorobi where a group of decrepit old buses and a taxi that should have been phased out of existence 30 years ago stood parked beside a barber's shop. There was an Afghan policeman standing in the road who referred to equally indistinct terms to an "ambush" on the road ahead. The road had been blocked, he said.

So, beside the highway to the mountains towering above us and the Kabul river carrying the melted snows in a thrashing torrent down the ravine below, we drank the sweet tea until two Russian tanks came round the corner followed by two lorry loads of Afghan soldiers.

The tank crews swept past to the south, the tank tracks cutting into the tarmac road surface. The Russian soldiers, staring ahead, the soldiers, each holding an automatic rifle, gave two cheers as they passed through the village but received no reply.

We followed them further down the pass, out of the snow line and into a hot plain where the biting sub-zero temperatures and ice of the mountains was replaced by dust and orange groves beside the road.

A lorry load of soldiers suddenly pulled off the road when an officer heard gunfire up in the cliffs and for a moment watched the soldiers scrambling up the rocks out of sight as if they were figures in an old oil painting of imperial hostilities in the Khyber.

We drove behind the tanks into the plain and round a bend in the road we came to the scene of the ambush. For a quarter of a mile the trees which lined the road had been cut down. There were troops there now and two Russian

Continued on page 8, col 4

BR scientists invent way to recycle oil

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A saving of more than £10m a year and 100,000 tons of high quality lubricating oil can be made in Britain through an invention which must rank among the most important single innovations in energy conservation since the crisis of 1973.

A process for recycling lubricants of diesel engines has been perfected by scientists at British Rail, and the equipment designed for recycling oil from locomotives is to be extended for operators of lorries, buses, ships and industrial engines.

The discovery of an economic method for recovering diesel lubricants was made four years ago. A research group of British Rail's laboratories at Doncaster has carried out proving trials since then on 100 locomotives of the total fleet of 3,000 diesel electric engines. A special plant was built at Immingham, South Humberside, for recycling lubricants.

Details of the invention were presented yesterday, with plans for other plants to cover all the railway network and with the terms of a commercial agreement with a company specialising in all forms of recycling of oils, Sunex Limited.

That organization is establishing other centres, some of them under licence, at which oil from road vehicles, marine engines and factories can be processed.

Mr Gilbert Armstrong, managing director of Sunex, refers to the procedure as "laundering" so as to make a distinction with a method of re-refining of oil products that is possible, though at great expense.

The invention hinges on a discovery by chemists at the Doncaster laboratory of a blend of agents for coagulating most of the contaminants such as carbonaceous particles from unburnt fuel, traces of metal from the wear on pistons and so on.

After treatment with the coagulant, the mixture is laundered in a standard type of industrial centrifuge which separates the coagulant that has absorbed the contaminants from the oil.

The advantage of the coagulant, for which British Rail has a patent, lies in the ability it opens for small and inexpensive recycling plants.

A unit costing £50,000 will handle upwards of 100,000 gallons a year, whereas refining is considered practical only in large operations with a plant costing about £2m.

Mr Brian Buckley, of British Rail's scientific services, said recycled oil saved 50 per cent of the cost of diesel lubricants, and the recovery process yielded 90 gallons of "as new" oil for each 100 gallons laundered.

The clean substance is ready for immediate use or for mixing with original lubricant. In the tests with locomotives, engines had been operated exclusively on recycled compounds.

The performance of each vehicle and the state of the engine had been compared at the normal servicing stages of planned maintenance with the rest of the fleet. There were no differences.

Mr Armstrong said that of more than one million tons of lubricating oils used in Britain a year, more than 100,000 tons for use with diesel engines was recoverable through the new process to be called Dieselclean.

Within the next two months Dieselclean plants will be operating in London, Manchester and Kent.

US West Coast dockers refuse to join Soviet shipping boycott

From Frank Vogt
Washington, Jan 10

American dockers on the West Coast are not going to join colleagues at ports on the East Coast and Gulf Coast in a boycott of Soviet shipping. The legality of the boycott is being studied by Government officials here, but so far the Government has made no attempt to place the dockers to abandon their plans.

Mr David Beagle, of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco said that his union was not intending to participate in the boycott of Soviet shipping and that his union's executive did not plan to discuss this matter. Yesterday, the International Longshoremen's Association in New York announced that it would try to convince the West Coast dockers to join the boycott.

It is difficult to determine just how much Soviet shipping will be affected by the boycott. It is probable that quite a number of ships will now be routed to the West Coast, rather than other American ports. The Federal Maritime Administration noted that as of Tuesday of this week there were six Soviet ships in American ports with only one of these on the West Coast. Registered movements calls for the arrival of 15 Soviet ships on the East and Gulf coasts in the next four weeks.

The Department of Justice is believed to be looking into the question of whether the dockers here can legally impose their boycott. So far no decision has been taken. An official of the Longshoremen's Association in New York said today that the union had received no calls from the Government.

Iran sanctions: The United States is discussing with its allies further sanctions they might impose against Iran if the Soviet Union vetoes the sanctions proposals that are being submitted to the Security Council. In the first instance, these will be economic measures, but Government officials here will not say what they have in mind (Patrick Brogan writes from Washington).

The American position is that it would be justified in taking any appropriate steps, including the use of force, under the clauses of the United Nations Charter which guarantee nations the right to self-protection. The Americans had hoped that the Soviet Union would acquiesce in United Nations sanctions. It had, after all, supported the various resolutions which urged Iran to release the American hostages.

The Soviet invasion of

£3½m study of Venice waters

Rome, Jan 10.—The Italian Government today agreed to spend 6,500m lire (£3,650,000) in an attempt to combat high waters in Venice.

Part of the money will be spent on existing projects but most will go on further studies which should start a start being made on the problem before the end of this year.

Corsica call for general strike after shootings

orsican separatists holding 10 hostages are still entrenched in an Ajaccio hotel after violence in the city had cost three lives. Trade union and political organizations, demanding immediate negotiations, called for a general strike throughout the island. But the French Minister of the Interior said there would never be negotiations with the kidnappers, who were common law criminals.

3A cancels flights

British Airways cancelled six long-haul flights from Heathrow because of a pay dispute involving 8,500 engineers and air maintenance workers from eight unions. The airline is expected to spread to the airports European services today, with 16 flights due for cancellation.

Airport crash scare

alls for tighter controls on flights leaving British airports are likely after an accident at Luton airport, Bristol. A Boeing 707 carrying 58 tons of fuel on board hit a boundary hedge, breaking part of a flap, and crossed a main road between five and 10ft.

Belgian peace

he Belgian Government's life has been spared because Mr Wilfried Martens, the Minister, was able to patch up a truce between the Flemings and French-speakers within his six-party coalition. But the price of peace is the shelving of institutional reform.

State borrowing up

The Government is unlikely to succeed in limiting the public sector borrowing requirement to £8,300m in the present financial year. The main issue is whether the final figure will be above or below £9,000m. Slow payment of VAT and a high level of consolidated fund expenditure are blamed for the increase.

£2,600m car imports

Britain's import bill for the record 965,909 foreign cars bought last year will be about £2,600m. The imports were 56.28 per cent of the new car market, putting the motor industry's trade balance in deficit for the first time since the First World War.

Threat to Mini Metro

BL's Mini Metro, struggling to meet its October launching date, is now threatened by union rejection of management proposals to introduce sweeping changes in working practices in all its factories. Shop stewards have authorized strike action if necessary to force replacement of a pay offer.

Constitutional conference: Roman Catholic leaders and Democratic Unionists seem likely to accept the Government's offer of parallel talks at Stormont.

Councils protest: The Association of District Councils has expressed "total opposition" to government proposals for financing local authorities.

Paris: A writer replaces a champion of gold as a member of the French Academy.

Delhi: Mrs Gandhi urges her followers not to show vindictiveness towards defeated opponents.

Classified advertisements: Appointments pages 8, 20, 23; car sales, 23; Personal 24, 26.

Leader page, 15
Letters: On the steel industry, from Mr R. Scholey, and others; on mental hospitals, from Mr W. R. Van Swaboomer, MP; on Ulster, from Mr and Mrs Tony Firth.
Leading articles: Egypt-Israel summit; Church in Latin America; United States Defence Secretary in Peking.
Features: page 9, 14
Peter Hill and Paul Routledge put vital questions to the leaders on both sides of the steel industry; Marcel Berlins on China's legal revolution.
Arts, page 10
David Robinson, reviewing John Huston's film Wise Blood, finds the veteran director in his most commandingly youthful mood; Barry Millington bears the start of the Philharmonia Orchestra's Beethoven cycle at Wembley.
Sport, pages 11, 12
Rugby Union: Lions' manager and coach appointed; Wales choose team against France; Racing: Diamond Edge undertakes Gold Cup chances; Football: Cambridge United forward moves to Derby for £450,000.
Obituaries, page 16
Mr G. S. Fraser, Mr John Harris, Mr S. C. Leslie, Mr Francis Hill.
Business News, pages 17-22
Stock markets: Attempts to end the steel strike saw further gains among equities and gilts while the Government broker announced that the new long "cap" had been exhausted.
The FT index rose 7.3 to 430.8.
Financial Editor: Waiting for the next top stock: English China Clays, judging the downturn.
Business features: Caroline Atkinson on bankers' fears about sanctions against Iran; the difficulties of the transformer industry are examined by Richard Evans.

Home News 2-6
European News 7-9
Overseas News 7-9
Appointments 16-18
Arts 10
Business 17-22
Chess 2
Court 16
Crossword 25
Engagements 14
Diary 14

Features 3, 14
Letters 15, 18
Motoring 24
Obituary 16
Science 16
Sport 11, 12
TV & Radio 20, 21
Theatre, etc 10, 11
25 Years Ago 2
Weather 15
Wills 16

Six ways of helping children.

1 ☐ With a straight cash donation of whatever you can afford.

2 ☐ By covenanting your gift over seven years, so that we can reclaim the income tax you will otherwise have paid (it makes every £1 you give worth £1.43).

3 ☐ By making a regular donation through a monthly or quarterly bankers order (you can cancel it whenever you like).

4 ☐ By sending us old jewellery, gold or silver. It may have outlived its usefulness to you, but it can be sold by us to provide badly needed funds.

5 ☐ By taking a collection box into your home. You will be joining over 300,000 households who already help us in this way.

6 ☐ By remembering the Children's Society in your will.

Thank you for whatever you can do.

There are dozens of different ways in which the Children's Society helps children and their families. And there are dozens of different ways in which you can help us give that help. Here are just six of them. Can you manage one of them?

Church of England Children's Society

Room 11 Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, SE11 4JQ.
Please cut out the whole advertisement and send it back.

Other wills, page 16

HOME NEWS

NF chairman demands more power to deal with subversion

By Ian Bradley

Mr John Tyndall, chairman of the National Front, has said that he will resign unless he is given the power to deal with subversion and division within the party, he says, threaten to destroy the party.

In a letter to regional and branch organisers, he says the NF is going through the most critical period in its history "and will not survive 1980" unless certain matters are firmly dealt with now.

High on the list of those matters he puts the fact that prominent positions are being held by homosexuals, the widespread infiltration of the NF by those who want to destroy it, and the denial to him of effective powers of leadership and control over the organization's internal affairs.

Mr Tyndall told The Times yesterday that later this month he would be convening a special meeting of the national directorate at which he would call for an extraordinary general meeting of all members. At that meeting he would propose certain changes in the constitution which would give him the power to make decisions and to approve or disapprove the appointment of key party officers.

He would regard those proposals as involving a vote of confidence in his leadership. Mr Tyndall said that the infiltration of the NF had come both from organizations on the far left and from other groups "who have planted people in the National Front to divide us". He mentioned specifically the League of St George, a

right-wing organization.

There has been increasing concern among the NF leadership in the last few months about the activities of Mr Paul Kavanagh and Mr Andrew Fountaine, two former members of the national directorate who were expelled from the party last autumn.

In December the two men launched what they described as a new "constitutional movement" to demand the resignation of Mr Tyndall and Mr Martin Webster, the publicity officer.

Mr Tyndall said that "the Fountaine-Kavanagh" faction had recently been intercepting mail posted to Exallbury House, the building in Shoreditch, east London, used by the National Front.

The building belongs to NF Properties Ltd, a company of which Mr Kavanagh is chairman and Mr Fountaine one of three trustees appointed by the National Front directorate. Mr Tyndall is taking the three trustees to court because he says they are no longer carrying out the will of the directorate.

"Control of the building is the principal weapon being used by those people who want to smash the party. They have used the company structure as a power base," he said.

Mr Kavanagh said that the constitutional movement set up in December now had more than 2,000 members within the National Front. He denied that the movement had any formal links with the League of St George or that it had intercepted mail.

Legal curbs on council votes called 'bizarre'

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Local authorities are becoming increasingly concerned about the Government's interpretation of the law that disqualifies councillors with pecuniary interests from voting on matters related to those interests.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday that the situation was bizarre.

So far 31 councillors with children at state schools have been told by the Department of the Environment that they may speak but not vote on matters relating to school meals, milk and transport charges.

Hundreds more councillors are almost certainly breaking the law by voting on, or even discussing, such matters at council meetings without first gaining the necessary dispensation from the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Councillors who fail to declare a pecuniary interest are liable to prosecution, with a fine of up to £200.

Most councillors feel that the Secretary of State should grant a blanket dispensation, both to speak and to vote, to all parents with children at state schools, similar to the dispensation given to tenants to vote on council house charges.

However, his view is that permission to vote should not be given unless the number of councillors who are disqualified amounts to at least half the council or committee concerned, or "if they did not vote, policies might be adopted to which the majority of members were opposed".

The association said that no one would know for certain whether the Government's interpretation of the law was correct until it was tested in the courts.

Previously matters like charges for school meals were believed to be outside the disqualification clause of the 1972 Local Government Act, the association said.

Mr Gordon Cunningham, education officer for the Association of County Councils, said: "The restrictions were surely intended to ensure that people interested through their business interests through their council work, and not to prevent consumers taking part in decisions on local authority services."

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, approached Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, on behalf of his Aylesbury constituents to ask for dispensation for councillors with children at state schools. His request was refused.

Football club chairman is cleared on three counts

From Our Correspondent

Nottingham

Stuart Dryden, chairman of Nottingham Forest Football Club, was cleared at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday of three charges of stealing old people's pension books and cashing them.

Judge Kellock, QC, directed the jury to return verdicts of not guilty on the three charges, which involved £24. He upheld a submission by Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the defence, that it would not be safe to proceed further on those counts.

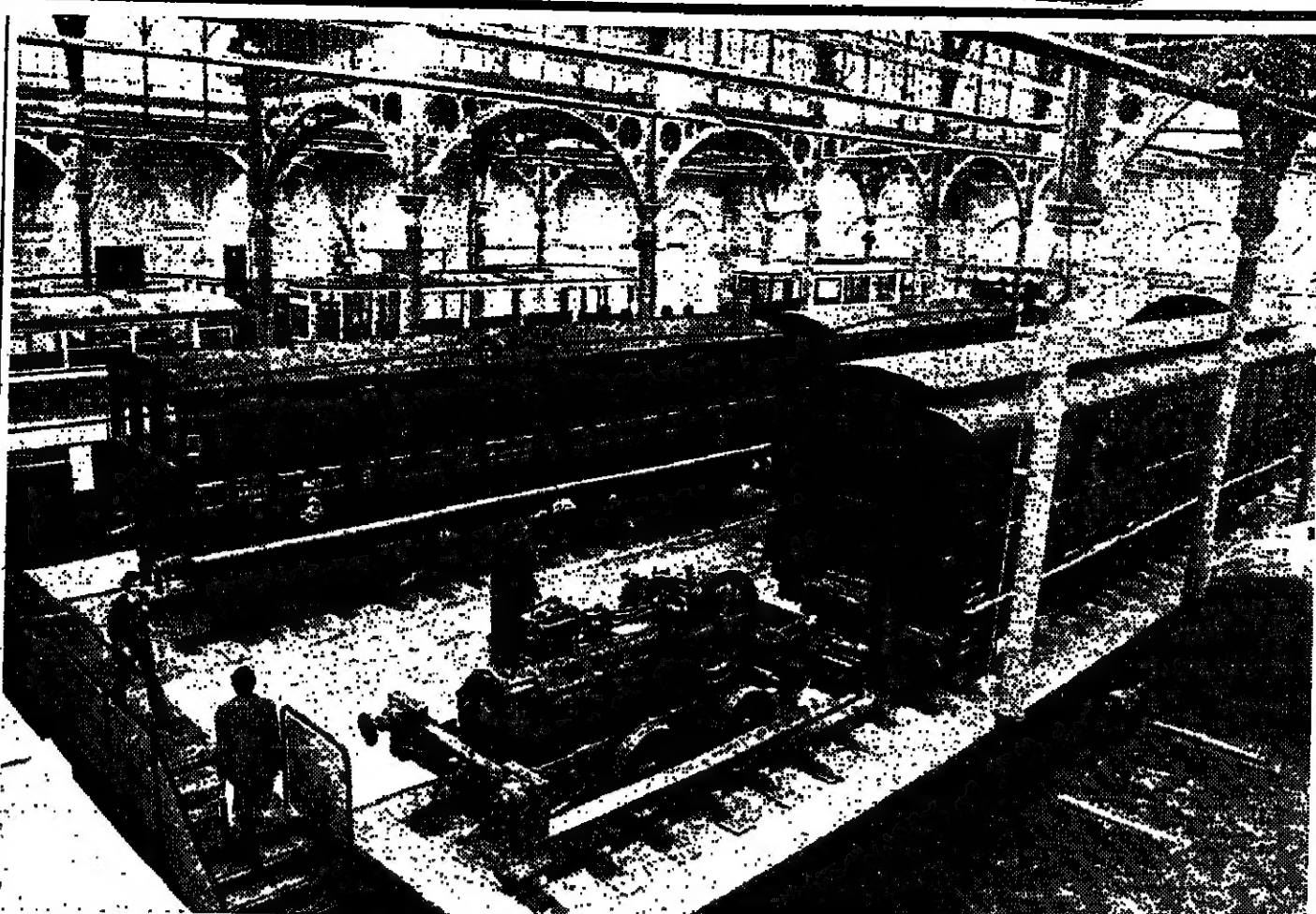
Mr Dryden, aged 53, a magistrate, who gave his address as Trevor Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, still faces 12 charges of theft and deception

involving £256. He has pleaded not guilty. He told the jury yesterday: "I never stole any money from the Post Office. Nor did I cash any pension book orders."

He is alleged to have cashed the pension books of four old women, including one who had died, while sub-postmaster at Ruddington, near Nottingham, over a seven-year period. He is also said to have cashed a family allowance book and a falsely claimed holiday pay for a relative to stand in for him while he was on holiday.

Mr Dryden denied police suggestions that he put up money to buy his chairmanship of Nottingham Forest, became hard up and then turned to theft.

The trial continues today.



The Brill branch steam locomotive (in foreground), built in 1872, is among the exhibits in place at Covent Garden.

200 years of transport go on show

By a Staff Reporter

The keys to the new London Transport Museum, housed in the former Covent Garden flower market, were handed by the building contractors to the museum's management yesterday.

London's newest museum is to be opened on March 28 by Princess Anne. The nucleus of the collection is already in place, and Mr Michael Robbins, chairman of the museum's management committee, took possession of the keys from the contractors, J. A. Ebbitt, in a ceremony beside a bright red

West Ham Corporation tram with open balconies and stairs which first began service 70 years ago this month. And cast-iron columns of the former flower market have been removed, and the high glass roof has been preserved to make a light and airy setting for the exhibits.

One of the most formidable structures, which cost £1m, was the reconstruction of the floor to take the weight of railway engines, coaches, trams and buses.

The contractors found that the original floor was barely strong enough to take the weight of the flower stalls, and plinths have been laid to support individual vehicles. A large, strengthened platform has been built in the centre to support the rail exhibits on their tracks.

Mr Robbins is a former member of the London Transport executive, former managing director of railways for London Transport and an international authority on transport.

He said that the London Transport collection, as Syon Park, Brentford, would be turned into a "real museum" housed in the centre of London. "The museum must stand economically on its own feet and I have every confidence that it will," he said.

The conversion of the old flower market to give it a new lease of life reflects the changes occurring in the Covent Garden area since the market moved to Nine Elms.

Among the historic exhibits already in place is the Brill branch steam locomotive No 807, a ten-ton engine with a huge, open flywheel and chain

drive built in 1872 by Aveing and Power of Rochester, and supplied to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos for his private railway in Buckinghamshire.

There is also a low, dark, windowless carriage from the City and South London Railway, whose cushioned seats with high upholstered backs gave it the name of the "padded cell".

It was one of the first to run on London's first electric tube railway, with tunnels a little more than ten feet in diameter.

The museum will eventually hold exhibits representing nearly 200 years of London transport services, including London Transport's oldest bus, an original Thomas Tilling "knifed" horse bus of 1851.

Dispute threatens power station

A pay dispute threatens the completion of Britain's largest oil-fired power station, on the Isle of Grain, in the Thames estuary.

The dispute concerns payments for the thermal insulation The Central Electricity Generating Board said yesterday that if an agreement was not reached with the General and Municipal Workers' Union the site would be shut and 2,000 jobs lost.

Waste handling 'like US gas chambers'

From Our Correspondent

Wolverhampton

The method used by two West Midlands companies to handle lethal cyanide waste was the same as the Americans used for judicial executions in their gas chambers, the prosecution alleged at Wolverhampton Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Richard Curtis, QC, for the prosecution, said that in the gas chambers condemned men were executed by mixing acid with cyanide, which gave off

deadly cyanide vapours. In the Wednesbury yard of the two companies the same dangerous process went on.

He told the court that workmen mixed acid with industrial cyanide waste, a process that liberated cyanide vapour. He added: "It was extremely dangerous; even an accidental puff of the vapour can be fatal."

He said that the defendants had not got the facilities or the knowledge to handle cyanide in the proper way, and if that sort

of waste was being handled, protective clothing and carefully controlled conditions were required. The most workmen had was a pair of wellington boots and an odd pair of gloves.

Brassey Ltd, and Brassey (Waste Disposal) Ltd, of Lea Brook Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, and four employees have all denied four charges of conspiracy relating to the illegal dumping on land and at sea of toxic industrial waste.

The trial continues today.

Chiefs of staff reports seen by Prof Blunt

By Stewart Tendler

While spying for Russia, Professor Anthony Blunt and H. A. R. Philby attended wartime meetings of the intelligence committee which reported to the chiefs of staff and through them to Churchill.

The Joint Intelligence Committee to the Chiefs of Staff was set up to coordinate the flow of intelligence and provide assessments before operations. The membership included the head of intelligence in each branch of the Armed Services and the directors of M15 and M16. The chairman was a senior Foreign Office man.

The committee could provide a global view of intelligence and draw from that an assessment in answer to questions from the chiefs of staff. They would be asked, for example, to estimate the possibility of the Germans invading Russia.

The details and deliberations of the committee have not been publicly revealed.

But it is known that every Tuesday the committee would meet the chiefs of staff and go over their reports and assessments.

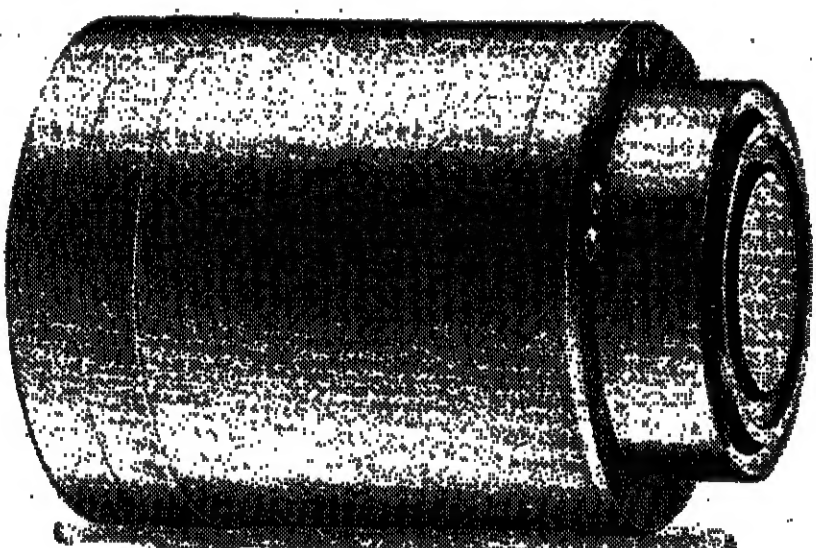
On several occasions, an intelligence source reports, Professor Blunt attended to represent M15 and Philby on behalf of M16 but not necessarily at the same time. Both men were not senior enough in their services to have been deputies for their directors and it is thought they attended to give expert advice.

Throughout the war the committee kept an eye on the position of their Allies and by 1944 Russia began to loom large. It was probably at that point that Philby and Professor Blunt would have been useful.

Since the revelation of his role Professor Blunt has maintained that he passed on only relatively trivial things about M15 and the details of German military intelligence messages decoded in Britain.

Monolingual America

Dr Steven Muller, president of the Johns Hopkins University, argues in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today that the "monolingual isolationism" of America is shameful and damaging. Professor Steven Rose considers the state of learned journals in biology, and Patricia Sandinelli reports on the reopening of the debate about the future of the British Library.



It'll guide a tank at night or spot a badger.

The lens-like object pictured above is a product of over 50 years of image tube technology that's making even the Americans envious.

It's an image intensifier that lets you see, no matter how little light there is—even starlight will do.

Light particles are piped through an almost unimaginably fine and concentrated system of glass fibres, to be amplified up to 100,000 times. So image intensifiers operate in the dark, making possible a host of night-time military and security activities.

And naturalists can keep watch on nocturnal animals without disturbing them.

But that's not all that Mullard

technology offers when night falls.

There are infra-red detectors that are highly sensitive to temperature differences.

They construct a picture from hot and cold not unlike a photograph does from light and shade. So they can 'see' through fog, or smoke, or take weather-map pictures from satellites.

In these technologies—both of them important for export markets—Mullard lead the world.

It's not really surprising.

We are the largest producers of electronic components in this country and, right across the board, industry comes to us for some of the most advanced components technology

available in the world today.

We, in return, are only too happy to co-operate fully and closely.

And that's a combined effort to see us through into the future.



Mullard
A vital component in industry.

HOME NEWS

Britain's car import bill put at £2,600m

By Peter Weymark

Motoring Correspondent

The import bill for the record number of 965,909 foreign cars sold in Britain last year will be about £2,600m, according to a provisional estimate from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Imported models took up 56.28 per cent of the new car market in 1979 and have put the British motor industry trade balance in the red for the first time since the First World War. The deficit could be about £300m, compared with the surplus of £1,600m in 1976.

The figure of £2,600m represents the value of foreign cars at the ports before allowing for car and value-added tax and for importers' and dealers' margins. The 1978 import bill, when 801,000 foreign cars were sold, taking 49 per cent of the market was £1,765m.

Despite the surge of car imports in recent years, the British motor industry has traditionally prided itself on being a net exporter. In 1978 it sold cars, commercial vehicles and components abroad worth £3,867m, giving a surplus over imported vehicles and components of £773m.

The industry blames damaging disputes for its dismal performance last year. All companies were affected by the strikes of transport drivers and engineering workers, and there were long disputes at both Chrysler UK (now Talbot) and Vauxhall.

BL's share of the market fell to only 19.63 per cent, compared with more than 40 per cent 10 years ago. In an attempt to recover its position, BL is launching a big "buy British" campaign, of which a recent letter to *The Times* by Sir Michael Edwards, the chairman, was the opening.

Ford was the market leader, with 28.29 per cent, but also the biggest importer of cars, supplying the British market with Fiestas, Capris and Granadas from its factories on the Continent. The other leading importers were Datsun, Renault and Volkswagen/Audi.

Catholics tempted by separate Irish talks

From Christopher Thomas

Belfast

Ulster's Democratic Unionists and Roman Catholic political leaders seem likely to agree to the attempt by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to split his constitutional conference into parallel discussions.

The Northern Ireland Office will next week invite the four main parties to wide-ranging talks with Mr Atkins on issues excluded from the working paper on Ulster, published in November, which forms the basis for the constitutional conference at Stormont.

At the top of the agenda for the informal talks, which the Government hopes will begin at the end of the month, will be security. The Government's strategy will be to broaden discussion on the issue into an all-Ireland context, which it believes is in any case logical because of the cross-border cooperation necessary to thwart terrorists.

That, the Government hopes, would introduce the Irish dimension, which is so dear to the Social Democratic and Labour Party, representing

most of Ulster's Roman Catholics.

Other subjects likely to be on the agenda are the economy and the European Community, which could also be discussed in a broad, Irish context. The SDLP will still insist on discussing an Irish dimension at the main conference but parallel talks would remove some of the urgency.

Mr John Hume, the SDLP leader, will report to his party still on indication whether the Official Unionists, who are boycotting the constitutional conference, are likely to attend any informal talks on security.

Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, said that the constitutional conference was doomed to failure. The initiative was a cosmetic exercise.

In a radio interview to the London Broadcasting Company he said: "You cannot hope to bolster up what is essentially an artificial statelet. The initiative is going to fail even if the IRA were to declare a ceasefire."

Study Commission on the Family awarded £100,000

By Our Social Services

Correspondent

The Independent Study Commission on the Family, which aims at stimulating and informing public debate, has been given a £100,000 grant by the Leverhulme Trust to continue its work for the next two years.

The commission will be publishing occasional papers in the next few months, including one on marriage in Britain since the end of the last war.

Sir Campbell Adams, chairman of the commission, said yesterday that the family had become an important political issue, with all the main parties emphasizing that the family was central to their philosophies. But too often debate about the family ignored available evidence.

"The study commission aims

to present the facts," he said. "It will review relevant research in various fields and relate this to the policies of central government, industry and the voluntary bodies. The objective is to generate, inform and participate in public discussion about the family."

The new grant will enable the commission to establish a working party on the relationship between work and the family, in addition to those established in the first year of the commission's life. The new working party, to be chaired by Mrs Sara Morrison, chairman of the National Council of Social Service, will investigate the implications for family life of changes in employment patterns, particularly with increasing employment among women.

Cancer in the 1980s-3: Controversy over use of screening

More people taking part in test programmes

By Annabel Ferriman

More than a thousand people in the Midlands have been taking part in a cancer screening programme which has involved sending samples of their stools through the post to their doctors.

The study is intended to discover the acceptability of the first stage in the development of a possible screening system for cancer of the large intestine, the second biggest cancer killer in England and Wales, responsible for 16,400 deaths in 1978.

The screening is carried out by the general practitioner, who tests a tiny stool specimen for blood and makes a fuller examination of those whose tests are positive. It is expected that about a fifth of those with positive results, and half of those will be benign.

The advantage of that type of screening, which was found to be acceptable to about half the sample, is that it is safe and cheap, because the test the doctor has to carry out is simple. There is also evidence that most tumours of the large intestine go through a benign phase, so that the prognosis is good for patients with tumours discovered early.

Certain other types of screening do not have those advantages. Screening of the breast by X-ray is expensive, and exposes women to radiation, and screening by examination is less effective and often reveals lumps only after they have spread.

Screening for cancer of the cervix, the only screening carried out on a large scale in Britain (two million women a year), is also fairly expensive, at about £10 a time. Furthermore, much of the £20m a year spent on such screening could be wasted because it is mainly young, middle-class women who are being screened, while the incidence is highest among older, working-class women.

A third type of cancer screening in Britain is for bladder cancer, which is carried out among men in the rubber and chemical industries who have been exposed to certain high-risk chemicals.

No effective screening method has been found for lung cancer, the biggest killer.

Controversy surrounds the usefulness of screening programmes. Screening has a strong emotional appeal because it suggests the possibility of greatly reducing cancer deaths, but the studies of its effectiveness are open to different interpretations.

Supporters of screening for cervical cancer say that a large-

scale survey in British Columbia showed that mortality fell after screening had been introduced. But others suggest that the rate was falling anyway and that the high rate of hysterectomies in North America renders such studies unreliable.

Studies in Iceland and Finland, however, are more widely accepted as showing that screening for cervical cancer reduces mortality.

Some of those who consider screening a waste of money say that it shows up pre-cancerous lumps which if left might never become cancerous.

Only one reliable large-scale study has been carried out to discover whether screening for breast cancer is effective. That took place in New York in the mid-1960s. It showed that screening was useful for women over 50, reducing mortality by about a third. It did not reduce mortality for women under 50, though it is not known why.

It could have been because X-ray techniques then used did not show up cancers in the relatively denser breasts of younger women. They had to rely on physical examination, a method which does not show up changes in the breast as early as X-rays.

With newer X-ray methods, effectiveness could be achieved by increasing the incentives or encouraging women to come forward.

Concluded

Some of those who consider screening a waste of money say that it shows up pre-cancerous lumps which if left might never become cancerous.

Only one reliable large-scale study has been carried out to discover whether screening for breast cancer is effective. That took place in New York in the mid-1960s. It showed that screening was useful for women over 50, reducing mortality by about a third. It did not reduce mortality for women under 50, though it is not known why.

It could have been because X-ray techniques then used did not show up cancers in the relatively denser breasts of younger women. They had to rely on physical examination, a method which does not show up changes in the breast as early as X-rays.

With newer X-ray methods, effectiveness could be achieved by increasing the incentives or encouraging women to come forward.

CBI seeks abolition of disabled workers quota

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

The quota scheme for disabled workers should be abolished in favour of a voluntary code of practice agreed between the Government and employers, the Confederation of British Industry has told the Manpower Services Commission.

It would be wrong to continue to waste the resources of the MSC and employers in a scheme accepted as having failed, the CBI said.

Mr J. M. Dewsbury, head of the CBI safety and health department, told the MSC in re-

sponse to their discussion document on the quota scheme that the CBI view had been reinforced by events since the last review in 1973.

The adoption by the MSC of positive policies for the employment of disabled people, and the failure of an experiment in enforcing the quota, confirmed the CBI view that the quota should go.

"It is inconsistent with positive policies to retain, in however vestigial a form, the remnants of the outmoded bureaucratic and penal aspects of the existing legislation," Mr Dewsbury said.

The CBI fully supported the positive policy approach, and believed it would show results faster than the formalized and sterile approach of registration and quota.

The MSC should commit itself wholeheartedly to that approach and put greater effort into effective marketing of the value to employers of disabled people.

"The most constructive way of helping disabled people into employment is to convince individual employers of the value to them of prospective disabled employees," Mr Dewsbury said. "This requires an active

marketing programme at national and local level, in which CBI is anxious to co-operate, backed up by active efforts at local level to place individuals in specific jobs."

There was no substitute for the day-to-day effort of placement work, and the role of the MSC should be to create a climate of opinion among employers so that individual approaches would be better received and understood.

A code of practice, energetically marketed with the full cooperation of industry, would achieve that in a constructive way.

Overseas doctors fall at linguistic hurdles

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

The annual report of the General Medical Council board which examines the professional and linguistic ability of Commonwealth doctors wishing to work in Britain, says that of 1,628 candidates, 770 passed last year. That 42 per cent pass rate was slightly higher than for the previous year.

A report of a government-financed study on overseas doctors in the National Health Service illustrates the difficulties: some Commonwealth doctors could not understand that if a woman patient said her husband "flies off the handle" she meant he was angry.

Mr David Smith, author of the report, said that the extent to which linguistic handicap would affect patients depended much on the doctor's specialty. For example, a surgeon had

to talk to patients much less than a psychiatrist. Hospital doctors were generally supervised in their first post, so a lack of colloquial English would not necessarily cause great difficulty.

The report says that even overseas doctors with good English have difficulty in progressing in their careers as rapidly as doctors trained in the United Kingdom. They are less likely to get posts in specialities of their choice.

Lack of English was not the main difficulty for overseas doctors. Junior doctors who knew the ropes of the career structure had an advantage.

The British Medical Association wants to restrict the number of overseas doctors coming to Britain because it is concerned about medical manpower, and the belief that fewer doctors would mean better training for those who are accepted.

Council plea on planned block grant change

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

The barrage of protest against the Government's proposals for the financing of local government continues today with a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, from the chairman of the Association of District Councils, Mr Ian McCallum.

In the letter, also sent to the Prime Minister, Mr McCallum expresses the association's opposition to the proposed block grant system and controls on capital expenditure. The proposals were a threat to the traditional freedoms of local government by the substitution of Whitehall controls for decision-making at local level, he says.

Mr McCallum asserts that the proposals would in the long term result in a fundamental change in the balance between central and local government and have serious and damaging consequences for local democracy. "We accept completely that central government should be able effectively to influence the totality of local authority spending, and believe that this can be achieved within the present system," he said.

The letter concludes with a plea that Mr Heseltine and his fellow ministers should "seriously consider these policies". The Bill containing the proposals is to be re-published soon after Parliament resumes next week. It has already been delayed because of the Government's decision to switch its introduction from the House of Lords to the Commons.

In its new form it will be shorter than the original Bill because the Government feels the parliamentary timetable is too full to cope with all its 346 provisions, which Mr Heseltine considers of the greatest importance, will remain intact.

'Blashers' is back with tales of the jungle

By Craig Seton

Lieutenant-Colonel John Blashford-Snell, probably Britain's busiest and best known explorer, was back home from Papua New Guinea yesterday enthusiastically telling tales of "Stone Age" tribes, giant lizards and steaming jungles encountered on his latest and most ambitious adventure.

"Blashers", as he is nicknamed in the true *Boy's Own* style of character, has his endless exploits, was reporting on the progress of Operation Drake, a two-year, round-the-world expedition which has passed its halfway stage.

Operation Drake is based on circumnavigation by the 150-ton brigantine *The Wave of the Wind*, closely following the route of Sir Francis Drake in the Golden Hind 400 years ago and involving 276 young explorers who participate in stages, scientists and Servicemen.

The expedition has just completed an arduous and sometimes dangerous crossing of Papua New Guinea and is moving on to Indonesia.

Colonel Blashford-Snell, now aged 43, has 18 other expeditions to his credit, including the well publicized exploration of the Zaire river and the Blue Nile, and has commanded all the projects involved in Operation Drake and yesterday at the Ministry of Defence spoke of the increasing difficulties of such a venture.

"It is more difficult to travel now than it was twenty years ago. Frontiers are harder to cross and in many places the natives have thrown away their bows and arrows and have surface-to-air missiles," he said.

During the Papua New Guinea stage the expedition discovered a rich coal seam which could yield up to 50 million tons of coal.

The cost of Operation Drake is being borne by sponsors from commerce, industry, various charities, individuals and the armed services of several countries.

Police inquiry into watered beer allegations

From Our Correspondent

Derby

Police were called in yesterday to investigate allegations of watered beer in some Nottinghamshire public houses.

Checks by the Home Brewery, based in Nottingham, have led to 14 publicans being dismissed. It is alleged that some 36-gallon barrels in public houses were found to contain up to two gallons of water. The landladies said the watering down happened before the beer arrived.

In a letter to landladies the brewery says that dismissals were necessary "to protect the brewery's high reputation and safeguard the interests of customers."

It is believed that the police have begun their investigations at the request of a licensee. One of the licensees said: "We welcome any independent inquiry."

Farmers shoot marauding Brent geese

From Our Correspondent

Chichester

Farmers have started to shoot Brent geese, a protected species of wild geese from Russia, because the birds are causing thousands of pounds of damage as they graze on grain stubbles on winter corn round the shores of Chichester harbour and the neighbouring Langstone harbour.

"Some Brent geese have been shot by farmers and although they are a protected species this is not an offence if done to prevent crop damage," Mr Martin Beale, chairman of the Chichester Harbour Conservancy and himself a farmer, said yesterday.

Dr James Cadbury, head of research for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, said they would not object to farmers shooting a limited number of geese to prevent them damaging crops.

Sea Eagle is new RAF and naval anti-ship missile

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

The P31 anti-ship missile which is being developed for RAF and Royal Navy aircraft in the mid-1980s will be known as Sea Eagle. It will be fitted to RAF Tornado and Buccaneer aircraft, and to Sea Harriers of the Royal Navy.

Sea Eagle, now under development by British Aerospace Dynamics, is a fire-and-forget sea-skimming missile which is guided to its target by a combination of computer and radar.

British Aerospace, announcing the weapon's new name yesterday, said its operational performance had been confirmed by a number of flight trials.

Ten hurt in crash

Ten people were taken to hospital yesterday after a crash involving 21 cars in thick fog on the M1 motorway in Northern Ireland. No one was seriously injured. No vehicles crashed into each other as they followed diversion signs from the original crash.

Complaint about Concorde noise report upheld

A newspaper which in-

accurately summarized an American report about aircraft noise should have published a correction, the Press Council in an adjudication published today.

Mrs Mary Littledale, of High Street, Hampton, Middlesex, complained that *The Daily Telegraph's* summary was misleading because it omitted a salient fact.

The *Daily Telegraph's* air correspondent reported that the United States Government accepted that Concorde could operate at Kennedy airport more quietly than slower commercial jets. A Federal Aviation Administration report admitted that while Concorde could make twice the noise of the loudest subsonic jet, operating procedures led to fewer overall noise problems and complaints than with other aircraft.

Mrs Littledale told the editor that the statement that there were fewer complaints against Concorde at New York than other aircraft was meaningless. On a per-flight basis the rate of complaint for Concorde was

over 80 times the rate for other aircraft. She received a routine acknowledgment.

She complained to the Press Council, enclosing two sections of the FAA report which had shown that there were about 24 complaints per Concorde operation, compared with about 0.03 complaints about noise per operation from other aircraft.

In the editor's response the air correspondent explained that now he had seen the FAA report he realized that the United States Government was probably based on an FAA press briefing rather than the FAA report. The statement that Concorde procedures led to fewer noise problems and complaints than for other aircraft was numerically accurate but Mrs Littledale had a point in saying the rate of complaints against Concorde was relatively higher.

The Press Council's adjudication was that the Council considers that the story was an inaccurate summary of the Federal Aviation report and should have been corrected. The complaint against *The Daily Telegraph* is upheld.

IN NEXT WEEK'S PAPER.

REVELATIONS.

We're not going to try to predict next week's exclusives. After all, we didn't know about jury vetting, or sex tests on immigrants, or the 41 railway lines British Rail want to close, until a few hours before we went to press.

But if current form is anything to go by — the cabinet discussion on P.W.R. Nuclear Power Stations, the cabinet argument over employers footing the sick pay bill, the B.R. plan for double fare rises for London commuters — then the exclusives will be there.

ILLUMINATIONS.

Naturally all our major features will be there, shedding just a little more light on things you knew and on topics you're just becoming aware of.

Everything from *Honest Bottle*, the *Arts*, *Education*, *Society Tomorrow* and *Agenda*,

to *Grassroots*, *Small Business*, *In the Gallery*, *Futures*, *Parliament* and *Out of Court*.

Plus, of course, Posy, Bryan McAllister and Gibbard, the cartoons that slice up life.

REPUTATIONS.

You've heard of our writers because they're those kind of writers. But just to remind you, Jill Tweedie, Polly Toynbee, Barry Norman, Derek Malcolm, Frank Keating, Carwyn James, Peter Jenkins, John Arlott, James Cameron, Nancy Banks-Smith, Michael Billington, Hamish McRae and Katie Stewart will all be there, refreshing the parts other seers cannot reach.

TRADITIONS.

Wit. Style. Irreverence. They've all been part of *The Guardian* for 150 years. Next week will be no exception.

THE GUARDIAN

HOME NEWS

Newspaper reports of hooliganism often a cause of football violence, psychologists are told

From Frances Gibb, Southampton

Sensational press coverage of football hooliganism causes some of the violent behaviour among the team supporters, a conference of educational psychologists at Southampton was told yesterday.

Dr Roger Ingham, a psychology lecturer at Southampton University, who is working on a £1.5m Sports Council project to investigate football hooliganism, said that if all newspapers stopped publishing tomorrow, football hooliganism would decline.

The style of press coverage, particularly in the popular newspapers, had a big effect on events, he told a discussion group at the British Psychological Society conference. "If supporters feel they have a reputation to keep up when they visit a new town, they will do so," he said.

A recent match between Southampton and Chelsea was greatly built up by one national and two local newspapers, which all predicted that much trouble would occur, he said.

"Afterwards, the press said that a lot of Southampton supporters who do not usually carry knives took them to that particular game because they had been told how violent Chelsea was. In the prediction had an effect on the actual game," Dr Ingham said.

The language used in the press often carried connotations that football supporters were mindless thugs or animals. After one

such report there was a case of supporters running through a town saying, "We hate humans", an action lifted from the language of the press, Dr Ingham said.

Other contributory factors were the concentration of the press on crowd behaviour rather than the game, and the quoting of hard-line football managers rather than a spectrum of views.

"All this not only has an effect on events and those involved, but also on public opinion, and helps push people towards the feeling of panic and 'help, what can we do?'"

Nowadays, faced with four supporters wearing team scarves, members of the public tended to keep their distance and be fearful, Dr Ingham said. "And the way the public reacts must eventually have an effect on the fans, who begin to assume that identity."

Dr Ingham, who is editor of a book published in 1978 entitled *Football Hooliganism: The Wide Context*, has been commissioned by the Sports Council to monitor a scheme under which 39 football clubs are trying to improve the life of the club and educate supporters about the damage they can do to a team's reputation.

Results of a survey of seven clubs are expected in 18 months.

The conference, attended by nearly 100 psychologists, also heard that the cost of vandalism

in schools has probably not risen in real terms during the past decade.

Mr J. B. Harrison, a Sheffield psychologist, said a case study had shown that the cost of vandalism in Sheffield schools was just under £1,000 a week last year, or £50,485 for the year.

Although that was a rise of more than £9,500 on the year before, and that year's figure in turn a rise over the previous year, it was largely because of inflation.

Criticism of the notion that playgrounds were the answer for the urban child in a deprived environment came from Mr Colin Ward, author of *The Child in the City* (Penguin) who said children should be able to play freely in the city around them.

"The failure of an urban environment can be measured in direct proportion to the number of playgrounds," he said.

Vast numbers of children in cities were trapped because there was nothing they could afford to do and their whole background and culture prevented them from benefiting from their schools.

Cities really concerned with the needs of the young should find ways of absorbing them, he said.

Teachers had told him of teenage children in Bristol who had never been to their city centre, teenagers in Brent who had never seen the Thames, and children in Lambeth and Southwark who had never crossed the Thames.

Verdict soon on new 'safe waste' process

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Within the next few weeks the Thames Water Authority and Essex County Council are expected to pronounce a verdict on a new waste disposal process. If it meets with their approval, it may have a worldwide effect on land reclamation and the safe disposal of toxic chemical effluents.

The first stage of the process consists of the conversion of potentially dangerous waste matter, including acids, heavy metals, cyanides and caustic alkalis into a safe, neutralized slurry.

In the second stage, the slurry is taken by tanker and dumped into pits and quarries, where it hardens into an inert and virtually impermeable "plastic rock".

It is hoped that it will produce a solution to the long-standing difficulty of sealing chalk pits to prevent seepage into the surrounding soil. At present there are 4,000 acres of such pits in Essex alone, excavated over the years to supply the needs of the cement industry but now largely abandoned.

Not only is the land crying out for reclamation, but various bodies, notably the Greater London Council, are anxious to use the pits for refuse disposal. So far they have been unable to do so because leaking through the porous chalk poses a risk to water supplies.

The process was developed by Leigh Interests Ltd, which



A tanker pumping safe slurry, converted from potentially dangerous waste, into an old clay pit near Aveley, Essex.

established a pilot plant at Aldridge, West Midlands, in 1973. Subsequently the company formed a partnership with Tunnel Cement Ltd, under the name Stablex Ltd, which uses a former Tunnel plant at Thurrock, Essex, and can handle up to 400,000 tons of industrial waste a year.

Stablex has a pilot plant

operating in Japan under licence, and is looking at various sites in Europe. It has also formed an American subsidiary, in which Rio Tinto-Zinc has a 50 per cent holding.

The treatment process ab-

sorbs almost every part of the waste, whether liquid, slurry or solid, including even metal containers, and there are no

by-products. The cost averages between £12 and £20 a ton, excluding transport, although in some cases it may be higher. Although it is more expensive than straightforward tipping on dumps, Mr Philip Winslow, the company's marketing director, is confident that environmental pressures will make treatment of industrial waste increasingly attractive.

"We do not claim by any means that we can treat everything," he says. "We cannot take oils and solvents except in small quantities, and of course nuclear waste is out of the question. But we reckon we can deal with about 65 per cent, and over the years we will extend our range."

Head cleared of blame for death of truant boy

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

A headmaster was cleared at an inquest in Nottingham yesterday of blame for the death of a pupil aged 14 who shot himself.

Mr Claude Mack, the coroner, said he was calling the headmaster, Mr Barry Ellis, to give him an opportunity to clear his name. He told Mr Ellis: "You were not in any way involved with this. You have been put in a somewhat invidious and worrying position."

Raymond Parker, of Robin Hood Avenue, Warsop, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, shot himself through the head with his father's 22 rifle on December 13. Mrs Jean Parker, his mother, told the coroner that she had been suspicious for some days that the boy, an only child, had been playing truant.

A verdict of suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed was recorded.

Mrs Parker said she telephoned to the Meden comprehensive school, at Warsop, and the school secretary said that her son had not been to school for a week. That night he admitted playing truant. Mrs

Parker said she told her son: "You will have to see the headmaster in the morning."

The boy went upstairs but came down later and said: "Mum, have I really got to see the headmaster?" She told him she was taking him herself, and he seemed upset. A few minutes later he shouted from upstairs and she found him slumped beside his bed with blood pouring from his throat.

He said: "Look what I have done, mum. I have shot myself." His last words were: "I feel funny." He died a few minutes after arriving at hospital, without regaining consciousness.

The headmaster told the hearing that the boy was not a problem child. He added: "On no occasion has Raymond been subjected to corporal punishment."

Earlier, the boy's father said that his son was afraid of being caught. Sergeant Derek Amos said: "I inspected the punishment book and established that Raymond had never been caught before. He had nothing to fear at school except the normal punishment for playing truant."

The boy had become upset after his teenage girl friend moved to live in Skegness

Maxplan Home Insurance. The policy that won't blind you with jargon.

At General Accident, we believe the most important thing about insurance is knowing exactly what you are covered for.

That's why we've developed Maxplan as the first home insurance policy written in plain English for easy understanding.

A helpful commentary guides you step by step through the policy.

You also receive a new schedule every year. This is simply to remind you of the renewal date, exactly what you are covered for and for how much.

So it's easy to see why Maxplan is the best home insurance you can get.

Maxplan offers the widest cover.

For example, you're covered if you upset a tin of paint on your carpet, break your favourite ornament or lose a piece of jewellery.

And even if you were held liable for something you'd never dream could happen, you are covered for up to ½ a million pounds. For example, if as a pedestrian you are held responsible for a serious road accident.

With Maxplan you always know where you stand.

Isn't that what insurance should be all about?

For more information, contact your insurance broker, agent or local General Accident office.

Closer education links wanted for 16-19 group

By Our Education Correspondent

The present system of financial support for students aged 16 to 19 is "haphazard, discriminatory and totally beset by confusion", the National Union of Teachers says in a discussion document on the education and training for that age group, published today.

It calls for the harmonizing of the grants available from the Manpower Services Commission, educational maintenance awards from local authorities, and unemployment and social security benefits to ensure that the financial arrangements encourage rather than inhibit young people from obtaining further education and training.

The union calls for the provision of a coherent framework of education and training services for the age group. Agencies such as industrial training boards, the Training Services Agency, and the Youth Opportunities Programme area boards had proliferated without proper coordinating machinery or the involvement of teachers' associations, it says.

The union believed that many more young people would participate in education and training if the Government, local education authorities, training boards and other agencies mounted "a systematic assault on all the impediments—institutional, attitudinal and financial—that conspire to prevent young people from obtaining access to education and training."

Although a strong supporter of sixth forms in schools, the union recognized the merits of sixth form or tertiary colleges. It wanted much closer cooperation between all kinds of institutions providing for 16 to 19 year olds.

It believed that the continuing existence of separate regulations for schools and further education colleges hindered the creation of the radical and flexible approach that was needed.

Former vicar assaulted boy

Magistrates at Callington, Cornwall, were told yesterday that the Rev Peter Cranch, aged 32, a bachelor, assaulted a boy of 14 during a camping holiday near Callington last October.

Mr Cranch, former Vicar of Christ Church, Torquay, Devon, was fined £500 with £50 costs after admitting indecently assaulting the boy.

The young bear the brunt of unemployment

By Our Labour Staff

A high level of unemployment is likely to lead to a "bitter and alienated" younger generation according to Youthaid, a pressure group concerned with youth unemployment.

In an introduction to the group's annual report, Clare Short, the group's director, said: "The present generation of adult workers grew up in a climate of full employment and an expanding welfare state."

"Unemployment is already intolerably high and will inevitably get worse, with little thought being given to the likely consequences."

The report suggests that the country's tolerance of current unemployment levels is partly due to the fact that young people are bearing the brunt.

It says that at the beginning of last year the unemployment rate among people under 25 was 10.4 per cent, while the rate among people aged between 35 and 44 was 3.6 per cent.

"We are also extremely alarmed to read of current rumours of a threat to the level of unemployment benefit. It is hard to believe that any government could be so callous as to increase unemployment as a deliberate act of policy and at the same time cut benefits to the victims of that policy."

"We can only appeal to the Government to reconsider such a cruel and unjust proposal," the report says.

Fee of £30 a day urged for heavy lorries in London

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Owners of heavy lorries should be made to pay up to £30 a day for them to travel in Greater London, and should generally pay £3,000 to £5,000 more in tax for each lorry over the next three years, the Campaign against the Lorry Menace (Calam) suggests in its evidence to the Armitage inquiry into lorries and the environment.

Lorries have been subsidized through rates and taxes and the heavy lorries subsidized by the smaller ones, argues Calam, an environmental umbrella group.

Its evidence also suggests six-monthly MoT tests of lorries; extensive bans at night (possibly by whole towns and cities); on lorries of more than 16 tons; and resistance to European Economic Community moves towards greater lorry weights.

General Accident

Honestly. It's the best policy.

OVERSEAS

Sandbag defences in Tabriz as troops seal off radio station

Tabriz, Jan 10.—Troops today sealed off access roads to the hilltop radio station in this north-western city where fierce clashes occurred yesterday between rival supporters of Iran's two senior ayatollahs in which eight people were killed and more than 100 wounded.

The troops placed sandbags at strategic points to defend the Government-held station against any renewed attack by followers of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, the local religious leader.

Despite appeals for calm from the Ayatollah, his supporters were involved in day-long battles yesterday with Revolutionary Guards and supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader.

There was heavy shooting near the radio station yesterday as supporters of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari tried to capture it for the third time in a month.

In the town outside the gunned of the opposition Muslim People's Republican Party (MPRP) dug in behind sandbags in front of their party headquarters, pitted by bullets during yesterday's fighting.

Defenders have remained the building "Bastion of the people" after Ayatollah Shariat-Madari's statements last week that the MPRP was now defunct and that he would not support it if it resumed its activities.

Several hundred people stood outside the headquarters in freezing temperatures today.

Ayatollah Shariat-Madari's Turkish-speaking followers in Tabriz and the rest of East Azerbaijan province are seeking the removal of Government-appointed local officials and demanding greater autonomy.

They also support Ayatollah Shariat-Madari's opposition to Iran's Islamic constitution, which has given wide powers to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Sources in the holy city of Qom said the two ayatollahs, together with two other ayatollahs, were likely to have a meeting on the Tabriz situation within the next 48 hours.

Representatives of liberation movements holding a conference in Tehran went to Qom today to visit Ayatollah Khomeini. They included Mr. Abu Jihad of the Palestine Liberation Organization and second in command in Yasser Arafat's Fatah organization.

They were accompanied by a group of the students who have been holding the American hostages at the United States embassy here for 68 days. The students sponsored and organized the liberation movement conference.

Dr. Waldheim criticized Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, twin sister of the deposed Shah of Iran, today criticized Dr. Kurr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General for his recent criticism of her brother's rule.

In her first public reaction to Dr. Waldheim's turbulent three-day trip to Iran last week, she said: "As a former delegate to the United Nations, I must express my dismay at

Secretary-General Waldheim's recent statement."

Princess Ashraf said she was surprised by Dr. Waldheim's statements about alleged human rights violations in Iran under the Shah and added: "Why has he waited so long to voice his criticism?"

In a press release, she said Dr. Waldheim, by his current course of action, has ignored the real problem, the real violation of human rights: the imprisonment of 50 innocent Americans by militants in Tehran.

The Princess, who was an Iranian delegate to the United Nations for 10 years, said Dr. Waldheim had never complained about abuse of human rights on the numerous occasions that they met. "Was Dr. Waldheim insincere in his praise of the Shah, his government and me?" her statement said.

Noting that Iran under the Shah was a founding member of the United Nations, she added: "Secretary-General Waldheim appears to view the Pahlavi government today as an aberration."

Princess Ashraf said that through a "Nazis-like propaganda campaign... of lies and more lies, the current regime is trying to bring the world to its knees."

Dr. Waldheim should have asked more questions about the mutilated people who were "paraded" before him by Iran's revolutionary rulers as alleged victims of the Shah's forces, she said.

"The people of the world cannot continue to be duped by cheap public relations stunts. For all we know, many of these people could be victims of accidents, terrorists or people with birth defects."

During his visit, Dr. Waldheim promised a group of Iranians that he would press for a United Nations inquiry into abuses that are alleged to have taken place under the Shah's rule.

He was not allowed to see Ayatollah Khomeini, who commands the allegiance of the militants who have held the United States embassy in Tehran since November 4; neither did he meet any of the American hostages during his stay.

The Princess asked Dr. Waldheim why he listened to the "so-called grievances of the Khomeini regime while continuing to ignore the families of more than 500 Iranians who were summarily executed without fair trials, and the countless unknown victims who have suffered a similar fate. What about their human rights and their grievances?"

The statement, released by Mr. Richard Armitage, a spokesman in New York, of the Pahlavi Family added: "Does Dr. Waldheim really hope that by falsely condemning the Pahlavis he will curry favour with the current regime? Is he so naive to believe that by following the current regime's lies, their terrorist acts will stop? If he does, the world as well as the United Nations is in serious trouble."—Reuter.

Lesotho's cooler relations with South Africa put 771 in wired-off limbo

From Eric Marsden Johannesburg, Jan 10

On the outskirts of the Orange Free State town of Bethlehem, 771 exiles from the mountainous kingdom of Lesotho are living in tents in a fenced-off compound, unhappy and uncertain of their future, which depends on the outcome of a diplomatic struggle between South Africa, Lesotho and the United Nations.

The exodus from villages in the Butha-Butha district of Northern Lesotho began at the end of November after reports of conflict there between militants of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), and the Government's paramilitary police.

By Christmas about 500 people had fled across the Caledon river into South Africa. A steady trickle has continued and the Bethlehem camp now holds 109 men, 244 women and 418 children.

South Africa regards the exiles as refugees and last month Mr. R. P. Botha, the Foreign Minister, asked for help from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. At present they are being fed by the Orange-Vaal administration and have received gifts of clothing from the Free State.

The Lesotho Government refuses to regard them as refugees and to call on them to return. It alleges that many were abducted by BCP militants and forced to cross the river, where they were put in lorries and driven to Bethlehem camp.

This is denied by South African officials who also reject the allegation of collusion with the rebels.

Lesotho, a land-locked nation with a population of 1,300,000, which is economically dependent on South Africa, has, until recently, enjoyed Pretoria's support in spite of frequent attacks on apartheid by Prime Leabua Jonathan, its Prime Minister.

Mr. C. D. Molapo, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, has disclosed that on December 31 he wrote to the United Nations saying that their High Commissioner for Refugees should have sent an observer to visit the people in the Bethlehem camp. He claimed that the South African Red Cross, which was looking after them, was not unbiased.

The Lesotho police has accused the BCP of abducting 197 families from the Butha-Butha area. It said a census by chiefs

had shown that 263 families had left the area since the end of November, but 66 of these were known to be in the Qwaqwa black homeland.

It is difficult to judge the conflicting allegations because of obstacles in both countries. At Bethlehem the exiles are kept in their fenced compound and, for security reasons, are not allowed into the town. Nor are journalists allowed to talk to them, except in the presence of one senior white official who is only occasionally available.

There is a police guard on the camp.

In Lesotho, journalists who have driven to Butha-Butha have been turned back from the mountain villages, having been told that they were in an operational area.

Mr. Rakhetha claimed the man behind the unrest in Butha-Butha was Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, the outlawed leader of the BCP, who is believed to live in Zambia. He alleged that Mr. Mokhehle had been seen by Lesotho agents entering the central police station in Johannesburg and having meals with South African officials in Pretoria. "We are certain he is in collusion with South Africa," he added.

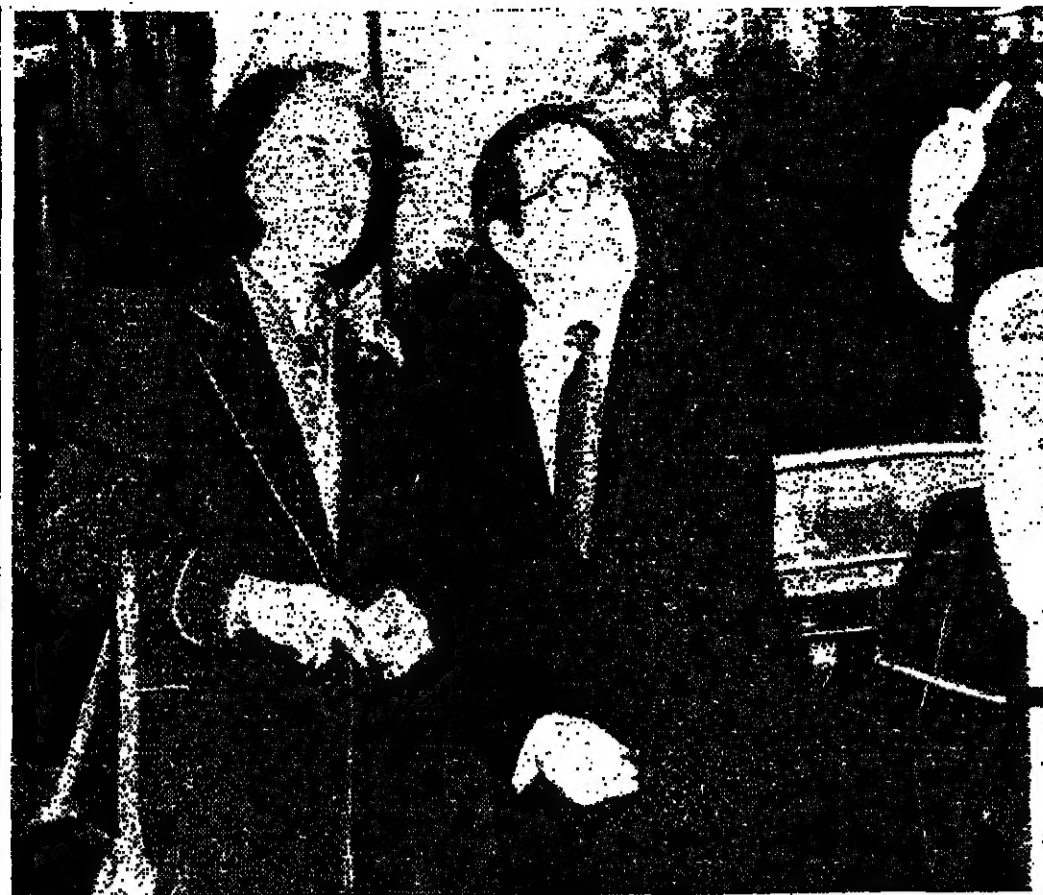
He added that there had been a change of policy by Pretoria toward the Government of Chief Jonathan, the South African being surprised when Lesotho began to establish diplomatic relations with socialist countries, by its refusal to recognize Lesotho's independence and its allegations of the killing of Basotho people in South Africa.

It had evicted its support to Mr. Mokhehle, he claimed, and was "plotting for revolution in Lesotho". Some of the explosives being used by the rebels were believed to have come from mines in South Africa.

The rebels also had Russian-made equipment "captured from Swaziland and the Patriotic Front and passed to Mokhehle's men to give a false impression of Russian aid."

The political background to the strike is that Mr. Mokhehle's Basutoland Congress Party defeated Chief Jonathan's party in two elections out of three before independence. It was also reported to be leading in the first post-independence election in 1970 when Chief Jonathan, suspended Mr. Mokhehle and ruled by decree for three years.

The Prime Minister is now confident he can win another election and recently announced that he plans to hold one but without giving a date.



Mrs Jean Casselman Waddes, the new Canadian High Commissioner, with her deputy, Mr C. Hardy.

Only two Russians remain at Aswan

From Christopher Walker Aswan, Jan 10

Ironically for a summit meeting overshadowed by the Soviet threat in the Middle East, the latest series of talks between President Sadat of Egypt and Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, is taking place almost literally in the shadow of the greatest monument to Soviet-Egyptian cooperation since the Suez Canal or High Dam of Aswan.

Twenty years ago this week, the late President Nasser formally inaugurated work on the Soviet-designed project which has changed the character of the Nile and at one stage employed almost 2,000 Soviet technicians and advisers.

A sign of the shifting pattern of alliances in the Middle East is that only two of the Russian team still remain, living an isolated existence and working on contracts which will expire when the lake created by the dam reaches its crest. This should have happened already, but has been delayed by a number of low annual floods.

In the bustling streets of Aswan, whatever affection there once was for the Soviet connexion has been replaced by enthusiasm for the peace process and the American planes, who are flying joint training exercises with the Egyptian Air Force.

"Typical was the comment of the managers of the local carpet bazaar: 'Tell the people that we love Jimmy Carter. He has brought an end to the fighting.'"

Controversial from the outset, the dam has reached its twentieth anniversary without proving the unmitigated disaster "but was once widely predicted. An artificial mountain two and three quarters miles long and 364ft high, it has already paid its way by providing cheap electricity and averting two potential crop disasters in 1972 and 1979.

Mr. Fawzi Helwa, who for the past four years has been chairman of the High Dam Authority, said that the dam's side effects were all anticipated and have been studied continuously. The project has been very beneficial for Egypt.

International observers acknowledge that the Egyptians would have had to take drastic action to develop a water storage system to meet the agricultural needs of the expanding population. The alternative, a series of weirs stretching deep into Africa as far as Uganda would have been both difficult in practice and unsatisfactory politically.

Until the dam was completed, almost half the Nile's annual flood was lost into the sea. Now that it is completed and its presence accepted, there is a tendency for critics to forget the previously capricious behaviour of the river.

Among the most serious problems which have arisen during its brief existence have been the forced displacement of many thousands of Nubian families, the loss of an annual 17,000-ton silt catch in the Nile delta, the waterlogging of crops and soil erosion.

Egyptian officials maintain that these have been far outweighed by the economic benefits and by the fact that Egypt can at last exercise control over water, its most precious commodity. Some of the worst side effects predicted, including the possible spread of bilharzia, the crippling eye disease, have not materialized.

By generating cheap power on a huge scale, the dam has changed the character of Aswan, the capital of Upper Egypt. The population has swollen to more than 250,000, industrial projects have mushroomed and the climate has become more moist.

Aswan remains one of Egypt's most popular winter resorts. 400 tourists had to be removed from its leading hotel to make room for the Israeli delegation—and has managed to maintain the lazy calm which had long distinguished it from other Egyptian cities.

Pessimists, however, still think of what would happen if the dam burst. More than 150,000 million cubic metres of water would then be released, endangering life and property throughout the country.

China's purged head of state back in favour

Peking, Jan 10.—Liu Shaoqi (Liu Shao-chi), China's former head of state purged during the Cultural Revolution, was prominently referred to as "comrade" in the official press today, a sign that his posthumous rehabilitation may be announced soon.

Two Communist Party newspapers included Liu's name in a list of eight leaders, including Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, on their front pages. Liu, believed to have died at least five years ago, has not been accorded such an honour for 13 years, except for one mention in a political magazine last year.

Purged 12 years ago with Mr. Deng Xiaoping, the Deputy Prime Minister, Liu was the Cultural Revolution's mildest prominent victim. He had earlier ranked second only to Chairman Mao.

The rehabilitation of Liu, previously accused of being pro-Soviet, is seen as one of a series of measures aimed at negating the effects of the Cultural Revolution. It has been expected for more than a year.

Today's report, said his portrait had been hung alongside other leaders at an exhibition in south-west China. The exhibition, at the town of Zunyi, had been organized to commemorate the forty-fifth anniversary this week of an historic Politburo meeting there in 1935 which elected Mao as party chairman.

The report quoted visitors to the exhibition as saying that it "reflected the history of the party honestly and in line with the original facts."

Liu's photograph reappeared in museums for the first time last autumn.—Reuter.

Demand for S African withdrawal expected

Beira, Mozambique, Jan 10.—The presidents of three African "front line" states met in this Mozambique port today and were expected to demand the removal of South African troops from Rhodesia.

Conference sources said they expected the black leaders to urge Britain to call for the withdrawal of South African troops from Rhodesian territory and to protest over the use of Rhodesian security forces against guerrilla fighters not observing the ceasefire.

The meeting was attended by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

In Lusaka, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, said that the main reason South African troops were in Rhodesia was to protect Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former Prime Minister, intimidate innocent people and cause chaos before the February elections.

Speaking at a diplomatic club luncheon here in his honour, Mr. Nkomo claimed that South African troops were all over Rhodesia.

But in Salisbury Bishop Muzorewa indicated support for the continued presence of South African troops in Rhodesia. Air link: A British Airways jumbo jet landed at Salisbury today to reopen a service closed 14 years ago when Rhodesia declared itself independent from Britain. A Rhodesian-born pilot, Captain Michael Murray, whose initial training was in the Rhodesian Air Force, was at the controls.—UPI, AP and Reuter.

Despite the ceasefire, Rhodesian farmers keep up precautions

Whites take no chances

From Nicholas Ashford Mpepete, Southern Rhodesia Jan 10

The white farmers of Mpepete, a lush agricultural valley about 70 miles north of Salisbury, are taking no chances.

Although the ceasefire has now been in operation for a week and shows increasing signs of being effective, they are continuing to take all the precautions against ambush or attack which they had got used to adopting during the past seven years of war.

They do not move away from their homes without a gun in their hands. They do not travel on the thin ribbon of road which connects them with Bindura, the nearest sizable town, after 4 p.m. They still spend the night sheltering behind their security fences with a rifle by their bedside.

It is not hard to understand why they are being so cautious. Mpepete is sandwiched between two tribal trust lands, Chiveshe and Madziva, which had become strongholds for the Patriotic Front guerrillas in recent years and which were used as launching pads for attacks into the valley.

"We had 18 landmine incidents in the course of six months," Mr. Pat Taff, a local farmer, said. "Fortunately the municipality then decided to tar the road so there have been fewer landmines since then."

However the guerrillas had recently started using a new type of mine which was attached to a tree and activated by a wire stretched across the road. Six weeks ago one of Mr. Taff's neighbours was hit by one of these.

"I heard a tremendous bang and went to see what had hap-

pened. I found the blast had partially destroyed his mine-protected Land-Rover. He was terribly injured and had two inches of brain oozing from his skull."

Mr. Taff's experiences of the guerrilla war are probably typical of farmers in that area. In the early stages of the fighting his house came under attack. "They fired 175 rounds into our bedrooms. The house was also hit by mortars. Fortunately no one was hurt."

Then his wife was caught in an ambush. "There were 18 bullet holes in her Peugeot and one in her foot," he described almost nonchalantly.

Last August a group of guerrillas carried out a series of attacks on his workers' compound and in one shot degreded two children, three women and two men.

Work on rebuilding their burned huts has still not been completed and the workers have been living in one of Mr. Taff's barns for the past four months. "Amazingly only about six of my workers decided to leave after that incident," he said.

Mr. Taff's farm lies alongside the Chiveshe tribal trust land. On some evenings the guerrillas would light a bonfire on top of one of the hills there as a marker for their colleagues moving in from across the Mozambique border, 50 miles away. "This has been one of the most active areas in the country, and I am certainly not going to relax until I see which way things go after the elections."

In fact there has been virtually no guerrilla activity in the area since the ceasefire started being implemented three weeks ago.

Zanu seeks election funds in Europe

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Jan 10

A delegation of the Zimbabwe African Nation Union, with Mrs. Sally Mugabe—wife of Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Zanu leader—among its members, began a European tour today with an appeal for \$50m needed for development and resettlement programmes in Southern Rhodesia.

Members of the Zanu delegation said they also needed funds for the election campaign

in which the party aimed to set up offices in every town, village and mining compound. "By explanation and persuasion, we must educate people to forget about the past and work together to achieve a united Zimbabwe," Mrs. Mugabe said. "I hope in doing so we shall be able to relax the minds of many people who have been affected in one way or another."

Mr. Simba Makoni, Zanu's European representative, said he could see the likelihood of

Zanu and Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu cooperating on the political side. He and his colleagues were critical of Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, for permitting South African troops to remain in the country. If the Lancaster House agreement collapsed, the British would be to blame, he said.

"There are a few things to be tidied up in Maputo, Mozambique, before we go to Salisbury."

On January 1st, 1980 Iveco (UK) Limited was created.

Iveco

Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic and Magirus Deutz united to form Iveco. Together they represent 350 years of manufacturing experience. Working as one to broaden their research, they produce a highly specialized range of trucks and buses that are above all safe, reliable and economical to run. Truly a sharing of traditions, resources and technological know-how. And an international dealer network with years of experience working alongside hauliers.

Now in Great Britain

On January 1st, 1980, Iveco (UK) Limited was created from Fiat Commercial Vehicles Limited and Magirus-Deutz (Great Britain) Limited. This further move enables Iveco to reinforce its position in the U.K. The trucks and networks of both Fiat and Magirus-Deutz will thus get a stronger support: greater efficiency, better service and better availability of spare parts. From now on, running Fiat and Magirus-Deutz trucks will be easier still for you, with Iveco's broadened organisation behind you.



IVECO
A world of experience



OVERSEAS

Mrs Gandhi urges her followers not to show vindictiveness towards their defeated opponents

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Jan 10

Hardly more than a year after she was sent to a Delhi jail for contempt of Parliament, Mrs Indira Gandhi was unanimously elected leader here today of her 355-member Congress parliamentary party.

President Sanjiva Reddy, the former Janata politician who gave her the final opening for a comeback by calling mid-term elections, responded this evening by asking her to form a new government.

In contrast with the scene in the same central hall of Parliament in March, 1977, when a crowd of wise men headed by the late J. P. Varayan awarded the premiership to Mr Morarji Desai, Mrs Gandhi's acclamation came today after and not before the speeches.

There was thus no acceptance speech from her but a possibly significant call to her MPs assembled for the first time—Mrs Gandhi, among them—to show any vindictiveness in the hour of victory.

With the Janata Government's attempt to bring her to account for the misdeeds of the state of emergency still obviously ranking, Mrs Gandhi said: "We are not small or petty-minded people. We are not thinking in terms of vendetta or vindictiveness. We are faced with a tremendous task and

we invite the cooperation of everyone."

Mr Gandhi, persuaded by journalists to make a few remarks as he sat about three-quarters of the way back in the hall, said he wanted to concentrate his energies on relieving the country's current shortages of paraffin, diesel oil and sugar.

That conformed well with the image his mother likes to give of him as an essentially practical-minded person. But he added: "And, of course, the order and situation."

When pressed further if he would want to revise his five-point programme launched when he was at the height of his influence during Mrs Gandhi's previous administration and which included family planning, he replied: "We will see."

Mrs Gandhi, who was profusely garlanded and applauded as she entered, dressed in a splendid red and gold silk sari, had beside her not only the party's top leaders but also the former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister who beat Mr Raj Narain, Janata's Health Minister, at the polls, but also Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, leader of the Tamil regional party DMK, which helps assure her administration an easy two-thirds majority in the new lower house. Mrs Gandhi, who is now getting together her Cabinet list,

criticized the press for the second time since her election.

Some newspapers, she said, were describing the poll outcome as due to a negative vote. "Of course the people were fed up with the Janata and Lok Dal misrule," she said, "but it was a very positive vote for what Congress stands for, what it has achieved, and what the people hope we can do in the future."

She gave a warning of an "exceedingly difficult" situation both at home and internationally facing the new Government, and even anticipated an onslaught in Parliament from the remnants of the Janata Party and from the Marxist Communists, who have returned like Congress, with more seats.

The Marxists, despite their victories in Bengal and Kerala are not at all satisfied with the outcome overall.

Meanwhile, an analysis by the Press Trust of India of the election results in Uttar Pradesh—with 85 Lok Sabha (Lower House) seats politically the most significant state—showed that if Janata had not split it would still have obtained substantially more popular votes in no less than 70 of the constituencies.

Mrs Gandhi's parliamentary strength, in other words, owes much to what were basically triangular fights in British-style constituencies.

US pledges maximum assistance to Turkey

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Jan 10

Turkey and the United States today reached a five-year defence agreement which both sides termed "a milestone in Turkish-American relations."

Mr Ronald Spiers, the United States Ambassador in Ankara, said after the signing ceremony at the Turkish Foreign Ministry: "Our commitment is to undertake a process which will bring about a maximum assistance to Turkey," but he made no mention of specific amounts of aid.

"There should be no doubt in anyone's mind that assistance to Turkey is a matter of the highest priority and economic areas is an urgent matter for Turkey's allies, and I have urged my Government to give the maximum help it can, and I will continue to do so," Mr Spiers said.

Mr Ferik Sabihoglu, a Deputy Under-Secretary of the Foreign Ministry and the head of the Turkish delegation at the talks, said the agreement had taken a year to work out. "In view of the complexity of our multi-faceted relations," he said, "this was the shortest time possible."

Details of the agreement will not be made public until the basic documents are completed. Officials said, adding that they did not expect any last-minute hitches.

The agreement covers a five-year period, and is renewable annually thereafter.

Ankara, Jan 10.—The defence agreement initiated today will allow the United States to continue using vital intelligence-gathering and military bases in Turkey, including two installations which monitor Soviet military and missile activities. —Reuters.

Sudan-Uganda border is reopened

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 10

Ugandan officials today opened the land border with Sudan to normal traffic. A group of officials travelled from the customs post at Atiak, a few miles south of the border, to the town of Nimule, in southern Sudan, to confirm the reopening of this route.

Although never officially closed, the route has been barred to normal traffic since the overthrow of President Idi Amin, last April. The reopening marks an improvement in Uganda-Sudan relations.

Uganda has asked Sudan to return a large number of Ugandan prisoners of war who were taken last year by fleeing supporters to Amin. Sudan has reopened its Kampala Embassy, closed several months ago because of tension between the two countries.

Zanzibar MPs meet 16 years after revolution

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 10

Forty members of Zanzibar's new House of Representatives met today for the first time since the 1964 revolution which overthrew the Sultan, are due to meet for the first time at the weekend.

The meeting comes after the completion of elections under the new Zanzibar constitution. Voting by about 5,000 party representatives, went off smoothly.

Saturday is the sixteenth anniversary of the Zanzibar revolution, which took place in the process that the island achieved independence from British protection.

The new constitution effectively marks the end of the unquestioned rule of the Revolutionary Council in Zanzibar and consolidates the union between Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania, since both are under the same ruling party, the Chama cha Mapinduzi.

FOREIGN REPORT

The vulnerability of Baluchistan

Against this must be set the advantages of the economy. Does Baluchistan offer jobs for the aspiring, educated young? The answer must be not yet. The best exploited economic asset is the Sui gas field in the north. There are ample deposits of coal, chrome, sulphur and iron ore but not much is yet being mined. In 1970 a university was established in Quetta, the provincial capital and home of the military staff college set up in British days; and other towns as well as Quetta have expanded in the past 20 years. But no one can say that economic hopes will keep discontented, young revolutionary Baluchis happy.

Among Baluchi aspirations, the least likely would be a united, independent Baluchi republic taking in those from Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. It is true that in the latter half of the eighteenth century something like this existed before British rule came. But nationhood in this sense is not enough developed.

Nor is the alternative for Pakistan's Baluchis of joining those in Iran a possibility while the Ayatollah rules. If, however, Afghanistan were to win its war to get the Pathans of Pakistan into their camp, then that might tempt Baluchis to go over too, but that is unlikely since after three decades the Pakistani Pathans have not thought that Afghanistan had anything to offer them.

But what might a "socialist" Afghanistan offer to the romantic young Baluchi revolutionaries? The response in Baluchistan to the Taraki government's accession in 1978 was certainly fulsome. Can the Russians exploit this and will they want to? Or will such romanticism wither in face of the realities of Soviet domination?

Then there are the Baluchis of Afghanistan itself, moving about the south-western corner of the country also in close touch with those in Pakistan's Baluchistan province. For all these Baluchis, loyalty to family, clan and tribe counts for more than loyalty to any nation.

Facing a Russian dominated Afghanistan, which part of Pakistan's border could be the more tense, the North-West Frontier Province or Baluchistan?

Most of the refugees from Afghanistan are concentrated in the NWFP where most of Pakistan's own Pathan population lives. The tension here goes back 30 years, with Afghanistan's on-and-off campaign for Pakistan—a united Pathan state, which would restore to Afghanistan's Pathan majority the rule or patronage of all the Pathans who live in Pakistan.

The answer to the question, however, could be that Baluchistan is now the more vulnerable. In some ways Baluchistan province is a miniature version of Afghanistan; that is to say with a small, educated, urban class and a large, mostly tribal, nomadic and often illiterate mass of the population. During the last decade this educated Baluchi class, the young especially, has been more attached to Afghanistan than have the Pathans of the NWFP and much more influenced by Soviet propaganda.

In the last two decades this urban Baluchi class has much expanded. Living in a poor province, where a pastoral society exists by grazing sheep or goats and shifting with the available pastures, they have been surrounded by discontent and disturbance. Three campaigns to pacify the province by the Pakistan Army have sent many Baluchis to Afghanistan; according to one estimate, as many as 7,000 Baluchi-families moved towards Kabul in the mid-seventies.

Among the young, the opportunity of higher education in the Soviet Union was a strong attraction. Certainly they were seduced even more by the Afghan revolution of April, 1978, since when left-wing Baluchis have been a force in Pakistan.

Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, the man who led the coup, was a most magnetic personality and an immensely popular man among Ghanaians. He hoped, in his brief period in office, to rid Ghana of corruption.

His successor, President Hilla Limann, is a quiet, unobtrusive man—an Achebe, perhaps. He has taken the brave step of trying to rid his country of corruption by retiring Flight Lieutenant Rawlings from the armed forces, and also the Chief of Staff, the head of the Army and the Inspector-General of Police—all appointed by Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

The President has also introduced a harsh budget that will increase many prices, notably beer and petrol. Whether Ghanaians, and especially the armed forces, will accept this sober facing of a grim economic reality is the question now causing intense anxiety among Ghanaians and friends of Ghana.

The corruption that offended Flight Lieutenant Rawlings grew to huge proportions under the military regime of General Acheampong, who was overthrown by his second-in-command, General Akuffo, in July, 1978. But although some of the most corrupt were removed from office, no one was prosecuted.

This was deeply upsetting to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and his co-conspirators, one of whose aims was to restore the reputation of the Ghanaian Army.

After his coup, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings installed the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, which included a private and two lance-corporals as well as Warrent Officers and junior officers. Many officers were arrested, had their heads shaved, and were subjected to other humiliations.

Then came the executions—men tied to stakes and shot after the stimples of trials. First there was General Acheampong and his commander of the Border Guard, General Ukuu, who was notoriously corrupt. Then a week later six more senior officers, including General Akuffo and General Afrifa, who had been a leading figure in the 1966 coup against Nkrumah.

The leaders were under strong pressure from the lower ranks to execute more. There was a threat to execute Flight Lieutenant Rawlings himself and some of his restraining colleagues the danger of a slide into an Amin-type regime was real.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings retained control. Stern action was taken against those suspected of corruption, including the public caning of market women and others. This was most un-Ghanaiian behaviour.

He asked the Anglican Archbishop of Vienna to take part in the service and gave a party afterwards in his home to underline the significance he attaches to the occasion. If the Cardinal had not had to travel so much recently he might have carried out his plan to come to Canterbury for Becker's feast.

Churchmen work in symbols and, superficially, his regard for Becker might have been taken as honouring a prelate who opposed the government of his day to his death. But there are also some historical connections with Becker at Esztergom.

A hill overlooking the cathedral is named after him and a small white church on it is dedicated to him. The connection goes back to Becker's lifetime. Margaret Capet, the French wife of King Bal IV of Hungary had her first marriage to Prince Henry, the son of Henry II, and brought her to England. She persuaded Esztergom's archbishop of the time to build the small church in Becker's honour.

Cardinal Lekai has found three manuscript references to Esztergom to the Saint: two are portraits in the initial letters of the feast of Becker's feast in 1512 missal and of the office for the feast in a 1558 breviary. The third is stranger: the Codex writer Pal Vaci, a Dominican provincial,

tried to make the reading of Aquinas's "Summa Theologica" easier by underlining what he thought particularly noteworthy in red. He finished this labour, as he himself says, on Becker's feast day, in 1480. Cardinal Lekai makes it clear that his Becker vespers are intended as an ecumenical move. He sees Cardinal Wyszynski of Poland as well as Cardinal Mindszenty as being cast in the Becker mould. He also feels that the days of conflict are over. His aim is harmony and he believes that religion in Hungary is best served by a realistic degree of accommodation with the regime. He thinks that Mr Kadar's regime, on broad issues at least, can be trusted by the Church.

Cardinal Lekai gives an effect of gentleness that only partly covers a greater impression of strength. He purposely abuses heretics and may find Becker "glorious" but similar behaviour now would seem to him vainglorious.

He does not have behind him a church on the Polish model. About 60 per cent of Hungarians are Roman Catholic as opposed to almost everyone in Poland.

Roman Catholicism was reimposed in Hungary by the Hapsburgs when it had a strong Protestant following. Communism set out to destroy religion and effectively yesterday Roman Catholicism was re-imposed in Hungary by the Hapsburgs when it had a strong Protestant following. Communism set out to destroy religion and effectively yesterday Roman Catholicism was re-imposed in Hungary by the Hapsburgs when it had a strong Protestant following. Communism set out to destroy religion and effectively yesterday Roman Catholicism was re-imposed in Hungary by the Hapsburgs when it had a strong Protestant following.

Ghana

Struggle for stability



President Hilla Limann, quiet, unobtrusive successor to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, who handed over power after leading a coup.

Special courts were set up which, after sham trials, seized assets and imposed long jail sentences, sometimes in the absence of the accused. One of President Limann's problems is what to do about this: the new Constitutional Commission is revolutionary, but many are so unjust something must be done.

It soon became clear that the Rawlings Revolutionary Council had no ideological base, no alternative way of organising the economy or political and social life. It also proved incompetent in dealing with the crises that arose, notably when Nigeria cut off oil supplies. It was almost a relief to hand power back to the civilians. At the September 24 ceremony, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings dominated; dressed in drab battledress among all the finery he demonstrated real strength. Every time he smiled, the crowd cheered. In the end he symbolically rejoined the ranks to march past

the new President: no one noticed the President. Dr Limann may have hidden strengths, however. His People's National Party, which won the elections rather narrowly, claims to be the heir of Nkrumah, but his Socialism is now deeply buried.

Dr Limann himself is a highly educated former diplomat, a compromise candidate designed to keep his party together. His great problem is the desperate state of the economy, made worse by the revolution's destruction of the retail system and its effects on overseas confidence. The great naïveté of the Rawlings theory was that if corruption was defeated, all would be well. The real roots of malaise are deeper.

The big asset Dr Limann possesses in facing his huge difficulties is the fact that the Ghanaian people are sick of military rule.

Kenneth Mackenzie

Hungary

New leadership for church

Nobody deserves to be anti-heroic more than the Hungarians, and in particular Hungarian Roman Catholics. The suppression of the uprising in 1956 showed the world what happens to subject people in Eastern Europe who rise against the Soviet Union. It was not a new experience for the Hungarians, who had been taught the same lesson by both Turks and Hapsburgs, but it cast a savage new light on Easter Sunday.

The Roman Catholic church was doubly affected. The Hungarian Primate, Cardinal Mindszenty, was released from prison by the rebels but was forced to seek sanctuary in the American legation which he could only be persuaded to leave shortly before his death. The Church was deprived of a leader and left without the romantic notion of a proud prelate suffering the martyrdom of imprisonment. It is only now that the Roman Catholic church in Hungary is beginning to find its modern character under the leadership of Mindszenty's successor as Archbishop of Esztergom, Cardinal Lekai.

The Cardinal recently presided over special vespers in the huge nineteenth-century cathedral about an hour's drive through the snow from Budapest. It was the third year that he has celebrated in that way the feast of Thomas Becker, who he calls that "glorious son of England".

He asked the Anglican Archbishop of Vienna to take part in the service and gave a party afterwards in his home to underline the significance he attaches to the occasion. If the Cardinal had not had to travel so much recently he might have carried out his plan to come to Canterbury for Becker's feast.

Churchmen work in symbols and, superficially, his regard for Becker might have been taken as honouring a prelate who opposed the government of his day to his death. But there are also some historical connections with Becker at Esztergom.

A hill overlooking the cathedral is named after him and a small white church on it is dedicated to him. The connection goes back to Becker's lifetime. Margaret Capet, the French wife of King Bal IV of Hungary had her first marriage to Prince Henry, the son of Henry II, and brought her to England. She persuaded Esztergom's archbishop of the time to build the small church in Becker's honour.

Cardinal Lekai has found three manuscript references to Esztergom to the Saint: two are portraits in the initial letters of the feast of Becker's feast in 1512 missal and of the office for the feast in a 1558 breviary. The third is stranger: the Codex writer Pal Vaci, a Dominican provincial,

tried to make the reading of Aquinas's "Summa Theologica" easier by underlining what he thought particularly noteworthy in red. He finished this labour, as he himself says, on Becker's feast day, in 1480. Cardinal Lekai makes it clear that his Becker vespers are intended as an ecumenical move. He sees Cardinal Wyszynski of Poland as well as Cardinal Mindszenty as being cast in the Becker mould. He also feels that the days of conflict are over. His aim is harmony and he believes that religion in Hungary is best served by a realistic degree of accommodation with the regime. He thinks that Mr Kadar's regime, on broad issues at least, can be trusted by the Church.

Cardinal Lekai gives an effect of gentleness that only partly covers a greater impression of strength. He purposely abuses heretics and may find Becker "glorious" but similar behaviour now would seem to him vainglorious.

He does not have behind him a church on the Polish model. About 60 per cent of Hungarians are Roman Catholic as opposed to almost everyone in Poland.

Roman Catholicism was reimposed in Hungary by the Hapsburgs when it had a strong Protestant following. Communism set out to destroy religion and effectively yesterday Roman Catholicism was re-imposed in Hungary by the Hapsburgs when it had a strong Protestant following. Communism set out to destroy religion and effectively yesterday Roman Catholicism was re-imposed in Hungary by the Hapsburgs when it had a strong Protestant following.

Russians sail into the raising of the Titanic

From Ivor Davis
Piraeus, Jan 10

The captain of the Russian liner the Ukraina brought his ship alongside a berth in Piraeus Harbour yesterday and, port formalities completed, went on deck to take a look at the ancient harbour near Athens. From the bridge his eyes roamed over the cruise liners along side when suddenly he started. Something was terribly wrong.

In the dock not more than 50 yards away lay a strange-looking ship and around it hung a phalanx of American flags, bunting, giant red white and blue rosettes and a cheering crowd of well-wishers.

New York City policemen paced the quayside and Manhattan patrol cars were everywhere. Two American television network helicopters swooped low over the ship and crowds of American press clambered over the ship's stern as some obviously top American naval brass held a press conference. In fact, the berth port was crawling with Americans. Was this finally President Carter's retaliatory move for the invasion of Afghanistan? Should the captain warn the Kremlin?

Before he could act a strange official, roused up, said: "Comrade captain, this is called the Titanic."

No one knows for sure what the Russians' reactions were but if the skipper and his crew were thoroughly perplexed, one could blame them. They were not to know that the perpetrator of this American seizure of Piraeus was not Jimmy Carter of Washington, DC, but Lord Lew Grade of London.

It was a piece of pure Hollywood. As a stunt, the Russians had dropped anchor the cast and crew of Lord Grade's \$35m epic *Raise the Titanic*, three years in the making, descended on the harbour to shoot the scene of the arrival in New York of the newly wrecked ship which collided with that iceberg almost 70 years ago.

The film is based on the novel of the same name by Clive Cussler and stars Jason Robards and Sir Alec Guinness. It is a Hollywood cum fiction.

Presumably someone eventually explained the situation to the Russians who were soon lining their decks carrying cameras and binoculars.

But they still must have wondered at the craziness of people who would go to such lengths to transform a Greek harbour into New York when they had an authentic New York harbour in their own back yard.

The film's producer, William Fry said, "It was simply that here in Athens we found the Aetna, an old rusting passenger liner ready for the scrapyard, which could serve as the newly raised Titanic. It was cheaper by far to bring the ship York to the ship than the ship to New York. It would have cost at least \$1m to tow it—even in the unlikely event that we could have insured it."

The Russians did not get the grand tour of the mothballed bulk of the Aetna/Titanic. If they had they would have seen an eerie recreation of the Titanic's grand salon encrusted with sea mould, with broken gilt chairs, grand piano and the skeletons of once elegant staff stacked in a corner, the whole atmosphere dank, grey and tomblike.

A chilling place it certainly was, but happily the latest manoeuvre in an escalating cold war.

Some, however, have escaped from the camps and recrossed the border presumably to resume fighting.

The diplomats said that a large number of Kampuchean

who supported or even fought for the Khmer Rouge have changed sides. Nevertheless they doubted if the anti-communist groups could be welded into a coherent resistance force capable of changing the course of events which Vietnam considers irreversible.

A senior Thai army officer on the border said the groups had been quarrelling over "who is to be boss". There have been several armed clashes between them in recent weeks generally over food and medical supplies, but more serious fighting in recent days followed disagreement over collaboration with the Khmer Rouge.

Mr In Sakhan, the leader of one anti-communist group, had been collaborating militarily with the Khmer Rouge but a larger group led by Mr Vong Aichvong opposed cooperation. When the Khmer Rouge attacked the In Sakhan camp after a dispute over communist attempts to infiltrate it, half of Mr In Sakhan's 200,000 supporters fled to join another 200,000 under Mr Vong Aichvong's control.

Mr In Sakhan said today the communist attack had made him decide to stop all contact with them. He said he wanted to have friendly relations with Mr Vong Aichvong's supporters despite their seizure of weapons from his camp during the Khmer Rouge attack.

None of the Free Khmer leaders is enthusiastic about

Marcos appeal to rival seen as inevitable

From M. G. G. Pillai
Kuala Lumpur, Jan 10

President Marcos's appeal to his bitterest rival, the former Senator Benigno Aquino, to forget the past and join him in building a new Philippines society has taken many by surprise but the move itself was inevitable, considering the growing problems facing the seven-year-old martial law administration.

The action itself is almost without precedent. It is as if President Zia ul-Haq, instead of hanging Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had invited him from his death cell and asked him for help in putting Pakistan society right.

Like Mr Bhutto, Mr Aquino was under sentence of death for treason. But unlike the unfortunate Mr Bhutto, President Marcos promptly ordered a fresh hearing on the matter after a military court had passed the death sentence.

Comparisons between Mr Bhutto and Mr Aquino probably not fair, but the fact remains that Mr Aquino was also the most prominent politician in his country and was widely expected to succeed Mr Marcos as president in 1972, when the President pre-empted the elections and proclaimed martial law administration instead.

But President Marcos's remarkable move to invite Mr Aquino—who is now under temporary house arrest to enable him to spend the Christmas and New Year holidays with his family—has come about as the martial law administration is running into trouble.

The promises that were used to justify the dictatorship that Mr Marcos had established have not been generally kept, according to most observers of the Philippines scene, and opposition is fast growing.

Coupled with a lack of a designated successor—although his wife, Mrs Imelda Marcos, is widely tipped to succeed him—the 67-year-old President is not in the best of health, pressure against his regime has been growing.

The Army remains beholden to him but its seven years of unfettered power as Mr Marcos's hand has given rise to its leaders' ideas of permanence and indications are that this is now beginning to worry Mr Marcos. The Army has been a neutral force in pre-martial law politics, but this is changing.

The Army remains particularly important as the Muslim irredentist movement in southern Philippines continues to drain much needed funds as it grows stronger with support from the Middle East.

Iran recently cancelled its contracts with the Philippines to supply crude oil, thus forcing Manila to purchase the shortfall—about 10 per cent of the 220,000 barrels of crude that it consumes daily—at a time when inflationary pressures are becoming unmanageable.

The current account deficit reached 730 million last year and is expected to exceed 1500 million in 1980. Investment has slowed down and the corruption and blight on the national life that Mr Marcos promised to eradicate when he came to power have reappeared with a vengeance, the beneficiaries being Mr Marcos's cronies and relatives.

Even the traditionally pro-Government Roman Catholic Church—the Philippines is the only Catholic country in Asia—has begun to be critical of the administration. Many people believe that the Church under the humanizing influence of Cardinal Sin would step up the pressure if only because he feels that this pressure is the only way of keeping the Communists away.

So with all these problems ahead, Mr Marcos has gone to the leader of the now banned Liberal Party, which with his Nacionalista Party, were the main ones in pre-martial law Philippines.

Mr Aquino is using Mr Marcos's dilemma to gain as much political capital as he can. At a press conference he gave today in defiance of his house arrest conditions, he offered to leave the Philippines for good under an amnesty but he was not prepared to admit the treasonous charges levelled against him.

He has demanded a public discussion of the proposals that Mr Marcos has put forward for a restoration of democratic rights in the Philippines. Many of the restrictive laws the President made under his martial law powers ought to be removed and the country be involved in the process that would bring it back to democracy.

Mr Marcos's reactions are not known, but the fact remains that given the magnitude of problems that he faces, he may have little choice.

Muslims freed: President Marcos has freed 135 Filipino Muslims arrested early last month during a pro-Iranian, anti-American demonstration in Manila.

who supported or even fought for the Khmer Rouge have changed sides. Nevertheless they doubted if the anti-communist groups could be welded into a coherent resistance force capable of changing the course of events which Vietnam considers irreversible.

A senior Thai army officer on the border said the groups had been quarrelling over "who is to be boss". There have been several armed clashes between them in recent weeks generally over food and medical supplies, but more serious fighting in recent days followed disagreement over collaboration with the Khmer Rouge.

Mr In Sakhan, the leader of one anti-communist group, had been collaborating militarily with the Khmer Rouge but a larger group led by Mr Vong Aichvong opposed cooperation. When the Khmer Rouge attacked the In Sakhan camp after a dispute over communist attempts to infiltrate it, half of Mr In Sakhan's 200,000 supporters fled to join another 200,000 under Mr Vong Aichvong's control.

Mr In Sakhan said today the communist attack had made him decide to stop all contact with them. He said he wanted to have friendly relations with Mr Vong Aichvong's supporters despite their seizure of weapons from his camp during the Khmer Rouge attack.

None of the Free Khmer leaders is enthusiastic about

GENERATORS

Over 400 sets in stock.

1 KW-1000 KW.

Buy wisely from the manufacturer with full after sales service.

Showrooms open Mon.-Sat. Parking

CLARK GROUP (Over 200)

Lower Clapton Rd. London E8 0QR

01-986 8231 Telex 887784

SPORT

Rugby Union

Irishmen of distinction in charge of Lions tour

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Two of Ireland's most distinguished post-war forwards, Millar (Ballymena and Ulster) and Noel Murphy (Cork Constitution and Munster), have been appointed by the Four Home Unions as manager and coach of the British Lions tour party to South Africa this summer.

It will be only the second time since 1958 that these posts have been filled by two men from the same country and it remains possible, when events in the Five Nations championships have unfolded, that Ireland will also supply the 1980 captain. Their leader, Fergus Stacey, who has been appointed as manager and coach of the British Lions tour party to South Africa this summer.

Meanwhile, it is comforting to note that the home unions—who, as far as I am aware, decided in the special meeting of the Five Nations to nominate a number of candidates to the post of manager and coach—have not been guided by the usual considerations when making their first important appointments. The choice of Murphy, aged 41, was a better track record than any of the other national coaches, two of whom, Mike Davis (England) and John Lloyd (Wales), are in their first season. He took over as Irish coach for the 1977-78 season and last summer guided his country to two good international wins in Australia.

Miller, who is 46, coached the unbeaten Lions, on the last tour of South Africa in 1974, when Bill



Sid Millar (left) and Noel Murphy, manager and coach of the British Lions

McBride was captain. There are several instances of Lions captains assuming administrative responsibilities on later tours, but Millar will be the first man to achieve managerial status twice. This says nothing of the quality of the two extremely staunch and popular characters who should have no difficulty in setting the highest standards and commanding the respect of his players.

He won 37 Irish caps as a player, but between 1958 and 1968 he acquired a reputation as a three-time international captain. One of those was to Australia and New Zealand in 1959 and he also captained his country to two good international wins in Australia. Miller, who is 46, coached the unbeaten Lions, on the last tour of South Africa in 1974, when Bill

a former international (and future president of the Irish Rugby Union) was manager. Murphy began his international career in the same year as Miller and finished it a season earlier. He was also captain of the Lions on two tours to Australia and New Zealand in 1959 and 1966.

Miller, who coached his national team for four seasons in the early seventies, is a former president of the Ulster branch of the Irish Union and is currently managing director of a company dealing in building materials. Murphy is a director of a large wholesale cash and carry business in Cork.

Murphy said yesterday that he had seen apartheid in operation in the early 1960s and that he had not been back to South Africa since, he accepted the evidence of those who had seen blacks, which he added that he was totally opposed to apartheid and that he had no doubt that the people generally deplored it. "But I am happy that it no longer exists in rugby," he said.

The South African board were asked by the four home unions to make changes so that blacks and coloureds could play with whites and because they stand they have helped the attitude to apartheid of sport as a whole.

Wales go for Blyth's vast experience

By Peter Walker

The Welsh team to meet France at the National Stadium, Cardiff, on January 19 contains two new faces and a surprise. With Derek Quinnell, Peter Morgan and Bobby Windsor all ruled out through injury, the five Welsh selectors, including for the first time the team coach, John Lloyd, have shown an experimental spirit and a refreshing admission of error.

Wales have taken a big gamble in the back row. Ringer, a defender in the Rives mould, has not

so far had an outstanding club season, and the selection of the former Cardiff scrum-half, Butler, at No. 8, for his first cap against such redoubtable opponents as France, indicates the selectors' confidence in him.

Rhodesia plans British tour

Salisbury, Jan 10.—Rhodesia is making tentative plans to send its national rugby union side on a tour of Britain next year.

The Rhodesian Rugby Union has written to the English Rugby Football Union (ERFU) in London, suggesting a two to three-week tour in September and October, and proposing that the Surrey County Union make the arrangements.

Rugby League

American infant hands out a challenge

By Keith Macklin

The newly formed marketing committee of the Rugby League will next week consider proposals for a contest between the United States during the summer. The suggestion is that Great Britain, Australia, France and New Zealand should send national sides to help launch the infant United States Rugby League.

Motor racing

Villeneuve's title threat to Scheckter

By John Blunsden

The opening shots in the battle for the 1980 world championship will be fired this morning in Buenos Aires, where the Argentine drivers are expected to take part in the first official practice for Sunday's Argentine Grand Prix.

The powerful turbo-charged Renault RE 20 should keep Jean-Pierre Jabouille and Rene Arnoux close to the front of the starting grid, although not all of their rivals share the French team's confidence that engine reliability is now sufficiently assured to take them to the World Championship.

Cricket

England's travelling circus rolls swiftly on its way

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Jan 10

For the next fortnight the efforts of the England team in Australia will be concentrated on winning the Benson and Hedges World Series one-day competition. To that end they will spend the next few days in Melbourne, followed by two in Sydney, two in Adelaide, four in Melbourne and four in Sydney.

Hockey

That old Indian magic has Britain briefly in its spell

By Sydney Friskin
Karachi, Jan 10

For the sixth time in a row Britain lost the lead and were beaten today by India in the Champions Trophy hockey tournament here. The old Indian magic asserted itself, albeit briefly, and Britain, after a promising start, were left with a point.

Boxing

Money for past boxers in Solomons will

Jack Solomons, the boxing promoter, who died last month, has left money in his will to set up a charitable trust for former boxers who have fallen on hard times.

Equestrianism

Badminton to provide valid Olympic yardstick

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

As in every Olympic Games year the Badminton World Championships will take place from April 17 to 20, assume a special significance with the selection of the British Olympic team depending on the outcome.

Golf

Play suspended overnight after heavy rain

Palm Springs, Jan 10.—A rare desert rain flooded the courses and forced an overnight suspension of play in yesterday's first round of the 1980 Bob Hope Classic.

'Communist links' of opponents to S Africa

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Jan 10

As the internal row over the British Lions tour to South Africa's Minister of Sport and Recreation, Pont Jansson, today accused opponents of South Africa's tour of communist links and of acting as agents for the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa.

The minister stressed, however, that the British mission to inquire into South African sport, due next week, and the French mission, which arrived today, would be free to speak to anyone, including the government's strongest opponents.

In an interview with the Afrikaans newspaper Beeld, Mr Jansson alleged that the South African Council of Sport, which is led by Hassan Huma and is trying to stop the Lions' tour, is affiliated to the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and worked with communists for the ruin of South African sport.

Football

Embattled Aleksic has damaged ligaments

Millja Aleksic, the Tottenham goalkeeper, has a serious leg injury in addition to the facial injury he received during Wednesday's FA Cup win at Manchester United.

Aleksic, who suffered a broken jaw and lost two teeth, also damaged his right knee ligaments in the 57th minute clash with Joe Jordan.

Aleksic, who underwent dental surgery in a Manchester hospital after being taken off the field, will stay in bed until the plaster is removed tomorrow so that he can return to London with the rest of the team after their league game at Manchester City.

Table tennis

Influenza cannot stop advance of England

England reached the finals of the men's and women's team events in the international table tennis championships at Brighton yesterday, even though most of their players were affected by an influenza bug.

Neither side dropped a match and the men's first Deans of Desmond Douglas, Paul Day and Donald Parker, having disposed of Romania's first team 3-0 in the semi-final round, now take on their young and inexperienced second side in the final.

England's first round opponents were the Soviet Union, who beat the Czechs 3-0 in the semi-final. The women's first round opponents were the Soviet Union, who beat the Czechs 3-0 in the semi-final.

Biley moves to Baseball Ground for £450,000

Cambridge sold their top scorer, Alan Biley, yesterday because of an offer they could not refuse. The 25-year-old striker, who has scored 10 goals in 17 appearances for the club, was sold to the Birmingham club for £450,000.

Cambridge sold their top scorer, Alan Biley, yesterday because of an offer they could not refuse. The 25-year-old striker, who has scored 10 goals in 17 appearances for the club, was sold to the Birmingham club for £450,000.

For the record

Skating

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: World Cup, 1979-80. Men: 1. Kees van der Stoep (Ned), 2. Kees van der Stoep (Ned), 3. Kees van der Stoep (Ned).

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Eastern Conference

1. Boston Celtics, 2. New York Knicks, 3. Philadelphia 76ers, 4. New Jersey Nets, 5. Washington Wizards, 6. Chicago Bulls, 7. Detroit Pistons, 8. Milwaukee Bucks, 9. Indiana Pacers, 10. Cleveland Cavaliers, 11. Atlanta Hawks, 12. Charlotte Hornets, 13. Orlando Magic, 14. Miami Heat, 15. Tampa Bay Lightning, 16. St. Louis Blues, 17. St. Pauli, 18. St. Petersburg, 19. Tallinn, 20. Tartu.

Cricket

England's travelling circus rolls swiftly on its way

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Jan 10

For the next fortnight the efforts of the England team in Australia will be concentrated on winning the Benson and Hedges World Series one-day competition. To that end they will spend the next few days in Melbourne, followed by two in Sydney, two in Adelaide, four in Melbourne and four in Sydney.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Eastern Conference

1. Boston Celtics, 2. New York Knicks, 3. Philadelphia 76ers, 4. New Jersey Nets, 5. Washington Wizards, 6. Chicago Bulls, 7. Detroit Pistons, 8. Milwaukee Bucks, 9. Indiana Pacers, 10. Cleveland Cavaliers, 11. Atlanta Hawks, 12. Charlotte Hornets, 13. Orlando Magic, 14. Miami Heat, 15. Tampa Bay Lightning, 16. St. Louis Blues, 17. St. Pauli, 18. St. Petersburg, 19. Tallinn, 20. Tartu.

Golf

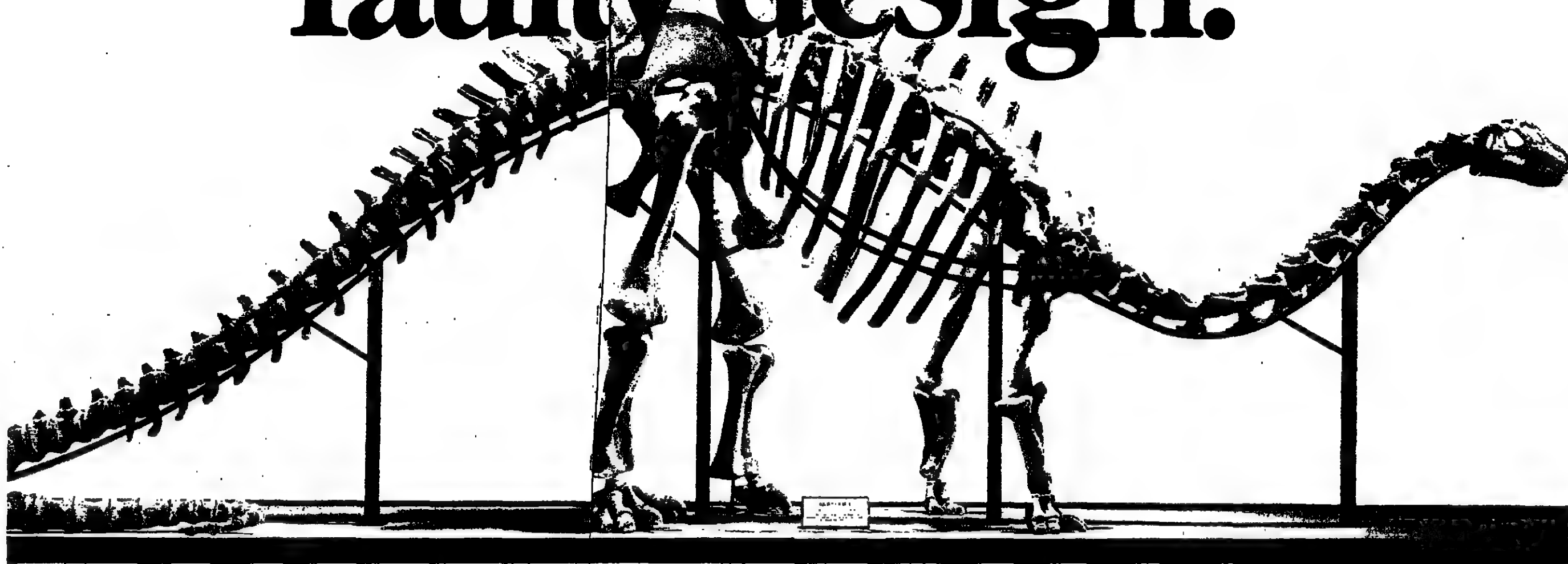
Play suspended overnight after heavy rain

Palm Springs, Jan 10.—A rare desert rain flooded the courses and forced an overnight suspension of play in yesterday's first round of the 1980 Bob Hope Classic.

Latest European snow reports

Depth (cm)	Conditions	Weather	Temp (°C)
Aberdeen 85 320	Piste	Off	-10
Amersfoort 110 165	Good	Varied	Good
Arco 120 120	Good	Varied	Good
Courmayeur 70 280	Fair	Varied	Good
Grindelwald 60 150	Good	Varied	Good
Isola 2000 100 140	Fair	Varied	Good
St Anton 100 240	Good	Varied	Good
Tignes 100 240	Good	Varied	Good

Evolution has a sure way of correcting faulty design.



Arguably the worst-designed creature of all time, the Brontosaurus literally ate itself out of existence.

So much vegetation did he need to fuel his huge body, he had to eat non-stop round the clock.

But since he could not venture out of his lake on to dry land without collapsing under his own weight, he finally starved in his own empty lair.

Thus providing a spectacular warning of the dangers of conspicuous over-consumption and total inability to adapt to change.

THE NEW DINOSAURS.

With its phenomenal appetite and seemingly rigid design, the motor car could be overtaken by evolution rather quicker than the ill-fated Brontosaurus.

Fortunately, however, we at Audi have never been in the dinosaur business. We have always looked to the future and designed our cars accordingly.

Take the 3-year-old Audi 100 5 cylinder. One of the first cars to acknowledge that the world did not contain a bottomless oil well.

Outwardly conventional, it was actually a most unusual beast. It contained, for instance, the world's first 5 cylinder petrol engine. Smooth as a six yet miserly as a four, it looked ahead to a time when the desire for power would have to be reconciled with the need for economy. A time like now, in fact.

Its shape, the result of 250 hours in a wind tunnel, combined low drag with ample accommodation for five. Thereby saving fuel without sacrificing life's creature comforts.

By using tough plastics when others were still using metal, we cut weight (and therefore fuel consumption) without losing strength.

And in our search for a safer car, we managed to lighten it even further.

Since the Timoshenko girders in the Audi 100 rely on controlled collapse rather than brute strength to repel impact, they are both lighter and safer than conventional girders. Thus we were able to save your spirit while taking care of your body.

And finally, because it was clear that maintenance costs would rocket as oil stocks sank, we designed a car that would give you fewer bills to pay.

With 10,000 mile main service intervals and a six year warranty against rusting through from inside, the Audi 100 looks better today than it did three years ago.

A NEW LOOK AND A LOOK AHEAD.

You may have noticed that the car you see here looks a little sleeker than the Audi 100 you know.

We have, in fact, polished up the head and rear light design, given it a new grill, enclosed spotlamps in the front bumper and wrapped both bumpers round to the wheel arches.

But the basic design we haven't altered at all. That we got right three years ago.

Leaving us free to design today the cars that will survive tomorrow.



Audi 100 five cylinder.
Audi The car for now.

OFFICIAL FUEL ECONOMY FIGURES FOR THE AUDI 100 55 URBAN CYCLE ARE: 18.5 MPG (15.3 LITRES/100 KM) MANUAL AND 20.2 MPG (14.0 LITRES/100 KM) AUTOMATIC. AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH, 32.8 MPG (16.5 LITRES/100 KM) MANUAL AND 31.0 MPG (19.2 LITRES/100 KM) AUTOMATIC. AND AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH, 25.9 MPG (10.9 LITRES/100 KM) MANUAL AND 24.3 MPG (11.6 LITRES/100 KM) AUTOMATIC. ALLOY WHEELS SHOWN ARE AN OPTIONAL EXTRA. FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE TO AUDI MARKETING DEPARTMENT, VOLKSWAGEN (GB) LTD, YEOMAN'S DRIVE, BLAKELANDS, MILTON KEYNES MK14 5AN.

AND 31.0 MPG (19.2 LITRES/100 KM) AUTOMATIC. AND AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH, 25.9 MPG (10.9 LITRES/100 KM) MANUAL AND 24.3 MPG (11.6 LITRES/100 KM) AUTOMATIC. DIPLOMATIC, NATO AND PERSONAL EXPORT ENQUIRIES TO PERSONAL EXPORT SALES, 95 BAKER ST, LONDON W1. TELEPHONE: 01 486 8411.



Sir Charles Villiers, chairman British Steel Corporation

Peter Hill and Paul Routledge put vital questions to the leaders of both sides in the steel strike, Sir Charles Villiers and William Sirs

Is this strike due to a failure in presentation of the pay offer, or are there more deep seated reasons; and what went wrong on December 28?

How realistic are the present positions of management and unions?

What form should the final settlement take?

What are the specific dangers of a prolonged shutdown?

What is the Government doing, and what should it be doing to resolve this dispute?

Can unions and management resolve this dispute or will it require third party intervention?

What kind of collective bargaining should BSC adopt to reflect the realities of the industry and avoid a repetition of this strike?

What is morale like among management and workers in BSC and what will be the long term impact of this strike?

Is there a political dimension to this strike? If so what will come of it?

What size and kind of steel industry should this country have in the 1980s and beyond—and will we get it?

What are your personal feelings now?



Mr William Sirs, general secretary, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation

Why the BSC's offer must be fully understood

"The strike, in our view, is due to one fundamental deep-seated reason: that is the unwillingness of the unions to accept the corporation's dire financial circumstances and to negotiating in this particular year improvement in pay against improvements in performance," said Sir Charles Villiers. There is still, unfortunately, an expectancy within the unions of a straight basic increase. This is very difficult to overcome.

"There has been a failure in presentation of the original offer of 2 per cent for consolidation, plus up to 10 per cent for achieving increases in efficiency. The efficiency element has been persistently neglected by the media and we have now moved to the position where there is 8 per cent for improvements in the national agreement and a guaranteed 4 per cent for the current year, and schemes are being put forward by the works which show how this amount can be not only earned, but exceeded.

"On the basis of the discussions between BSC and the TUC coordinating committee on December 24, we believed a climate had been created in which there was every reason to believe that an understanding could be reached on December 28 at which the strike would at least have been called off."

He continued: "BSC's position is based on the financial and commercial constraints we are under. It is an attempt to reconcile significant increases in earnings for steelworkers with self-financing of these increases through improved performance by plants in BSC."

"A national increase in line with the going rate for the public sector, which was not linked to increases in efficiency, would price British Steel out of its markets and lead to a vicious circle of lost orders, and further substantial losses which would jeopardize the future of BSC plants and a great many jobs in them."

"The final settlement must take account of BSC's overriding need for maximum local efficiency, productivity and flexibility between craftsman and process workers and for the national element to be self-financed as far as possible, and to get this delivered. BSC has discussed various ways of achieving this with union

leaders; it has made a generous offer based on those criteria.

"There is absolutely no doubt that a prolonged shut-down would shrink BSC's markets (and those for the whole of British industry), increase import penetration of finished goods and almost certainly rob the chance that BSC's proposed effective steelmaking capacity of 1.5m tonnes will be viable. This in turn would obviously jeopardize the future of plants which BSC currently regards as part of its core business, for example at Ravenscroft in Sheffield, and lead to yet further job losses.

"The Government is supporting the overall objective of the previous Government, i.e. to put the corporation back on the road towards financial viability. The prime duty for this must be on the management and the work force of the corporation."

He continued: "The Government, in our view, should allow the dispute to settle at a level which will permit BSC to continue its progress towards viability by improving its efficiency and costs. It is what any business would want to happen. We do not want an intervention which would upset this progress."

"We must hope in the interests of the industry that unions and management can solve this dispute as we have done before. Almost no serious negotiation has been allowed by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation heavy steel committee. It is therefore the job of BSC to ensure that its offer is fully understood by its work force in all parts of the country to provide an atmosphere in which further negotiations could be fruitful. To get it across in detail is a local job and this is happening now and more, I am glad to say. BSC desperately needs systems of collective bargaining at national and local level which allow unions to negotiate together and which allow local productivity bargaining to take place on a multi-union basis. This would ensure that the interests of all plants were reconciled and that would help the chances of reaching agreements which are generally acceptable to help the efficiency of the industry."

"It is essential that BSC's system of collective bargaining is one in which the unions' responsibility takes into account

the financial circumstances of the industry. I feel that we have gone as far as this with proper negotiation and without the unions ascertaining the views of their members."

"The long-term effect of the dispute", said Sir Charles, will depend on the way in which it ends. If it settles in a grey, indecisive way, all the old doubts will remain. The effect on morale will depend above all on whether BSC's work force emerge from it with a reasonable guarantee of work and a 12 per cent increase in pay—and a 12 per cent increase in pay is a very good job based on a profitable, efficient industry."

"There is a limit to the taxpayers' patience and the White Paper said 'funds required by the BSC will inevitably place a heavy burden on the national revenue. This application of resources to the corporation can only be justified if both management and workforces are committed to achieving viability through compulsion on an international level'."

"The nation needs to see that a nationalized industry can compete effectively in a tough international market."

"We are very understanding of the work force's worry at the continuing uncertainties but we are hopeful that the work force will come to see that this inevitable process of massive adjustment to a smaller, but stronger industry is now in its final phase and that the majority of jobs in the remaining plants will be more secure."

"There is no great acrimony but there does not seem to be a willingness to resolve the problem. It is an immense disappointment to me because I came along with views on solving our problems in a different way so personal feelings must be very sad. The element of the 'Steel Contract' which has continued is joint consultation and we have had an enormous amount of that up to the announcement of the Corby closure. Why can we not get back into joint consultation? We should look at serious propositions rather than growing at one another."

Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The only way the strike can ever be resolved

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the dominant union in the steel industry, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, is deeply critical of both Government and British Steel, and feels that the strike has only been resolved by third-party intervention.

In response to our questions, he said: "You have to bear in mind that has been happening over plant closure and the injustices we had to face. We just could not let these things happen. There was a feeling of frustration, that the corporation thought we were insignificant."

"Even that would not have caused the strike but there was a smouldering in the breasts of many people. When the pay offer was presented to us, it was done in a very peculiar manner. It was an arrogance about it, and it seemed to be built on our failure to persuade other unions to support us in a strike over plant closure. BSC thought we were on a limb, we were threatened and they could force us on whatever they decided to offer."

"I asked them to reconsider and make a better offer. They went inside and five minutes later said there was more money; that's it, that's the fish. My members were justifiably annoyed about the whole method of negotiation, and asked the executive to take strong action. Our position has been very realistic. We offered considerable concessions they have been waiting for years—anti-union bargaining at plant level. They had this in writing for eight per cent at hand and a five per cent enabling payment for productivity gains at work level. We were absolutely amazed when it was rejected. The offer now is actually worse than what we were originally offered—just the two per cent was new money."

"My members want 20 per cent with no strings attached. That's a straightforward. That's what they are saying. It is even that there has to be some quid pro quo for the payment we are quite prepared to put in a clause accepting productivity agreements at local level. We will accept a reduction in overtime and help with absenteeism, but only for an offer that is acceptable. I would not say must be 20 per cent. I am prepared to do all I

can to help the industry in its restructuring. They will be asking for more than we want to give them, but that is a matter for negotiation."

"The closure threat is being used to frighten us. But our members couldn't care less about such threats, because they think that whatever they do BSC will close us. When Sir Keith Joseph says things like that they just ignore him. They have lost all confidence in the industry and in the management who have been ignoring our arguments about steel output. BSC are bringing us down to a 'core' where nothing further can be reduced. I see no danger of an industry the size they are talking about being reduced, because if we do, we become a fourth-rate nation in terms of steel production. It just couldn't happen. The equipment is too good for it to happen."

"The Government are responsible for the dispute. It is they who have put cash limits on the industry. Half way through the 10 years' strategy of the last Tory Government we were asked to pay the whole burden of interest."

"The Government are saying they will not intervene and yet on every occasion the Prime Minister and Sir Keith Joseph appear on television and radio they present the arguments of BSC. They have obviously met representatives of BSC and never have they met this union to hear our arguments on pay. They have intervened—on the side of the employer—very forcibly."

"I don't think the unions and management can solve this dispute. I think it will require third-party intervention. I think BSC are incapable of doing it as negotiators."

"The strike has not happened because of the industry's collective bargaining system, but because BSC tried to change the system. Our system has been recommended as a model to other industries. We have many decades of hard bargaining and peaceful negotiations, and I don't think the system should be changed. It is a very good system. There is not a great deal of confidence in the management of BSC, because of the way in which they are running down the industry. The impact of this strike will not worsen morale. It

might improve it. The men will go back to work knowing that at least they have faith in one organization that is trying to do something and that is their union."

"There certainly was no political dimension to the strike in the beginning. I have blamed the Government, but we are not trying to defeat the Government in this strike. That is not our objective. 'Some people see the strike as a way in which the Government can be pressured into doing a U-turn on its policies. As I said, I am not here to defeat the Government by the strike. But I think their policy on industry is wrong, and if our action persuades them to take another look at their policy that would not surprise me and I think it would be good for the country.'

"By 1985, with the proposals we have before us, BSC will have only 13 million tonnes capacity—or at most somewhere near 18 million. That is going to be many millions short of the country's needs when industry picks up."

"I think we need a massive audit of BSC. I would like to take part in it and ask questions. A lot of secrets would come out, a lot of failures and excess spending. It might prevent further mistakes, but only if we had a management capable of running the industry without making those mistakes."

"Money was too easily available in 1972. They were throwing it around like confetti. The way they are going now they will ruin us. BSC are sheltering behind an iron-hard Government whose industrial policy will be catastrophic unless they help industry more."

"I am not very happy that we are in dispute. Who can be? It must be one of the biggest disputes since the war. The numbers involved are already high. The numbers who will be affected will be terrifically high."

"I am concerned about the impact of the strike. I would like to see it resolved at the earliest moment—but in saying that I shall prosecute it with the most vigour and determination of having success for the membership."

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

China's legal revolution

For nearly two decades, from even before the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in the early 1960s, China has, in effect, had no legal system. During that period laws were abolished, and the courts handed out unpredictable injustice according to the prevailing political wind. The training of lawyers stopped, there were no legal textbooks, no law graduates.

Judges and lawyers were among the first groups to feel the uncompromising savagery of the new ideology. Many were incarcerated without trial, others were sent to work in factories or to the countryside in labour with the peasantry. A few lucky ones found more congenial jobs.

Now, following the overthrow of the Gang of Four, China is anxious to re-establish legal normality. It is trying to restore its legal system and courts structure, make new and effective laws, and bring back the lawyers. It is an astonishingly difficult task, but one which the authorities feel to be of crucial importance not only because of the internal stability which a proper legal system encourages, but also to attract the confidence of the outside world at a time when foreign commercial and financial participation in China's economy is being actively sought.

Last week, six comprehensive codes came into force, dealing with criminal law, criminal procedure, the environment, the holding of elections, and local government. To fill the gaps still remaining, it has been decreed that all laws which

were in force before the Cultural Revolution should continue to apply, unless inconsistent with any new laws passed.

Many other codes are in preparation, perhaps the most important being a comprehensive civil code, possibly with a separate economic code. The new marriage, divorce and tax laws are being revised. The law allowing joint ventures between China and foreign commercial interests is being made more detailed.

It is an interesting phenomenon that most of the codes and laws are based firmly on models provided by the western democracies and Japan, and very little on examples found in the socialist legal systems.

There are probably no more than 100 lawyers in China, Peking, with a population of 8 million, has 30. Shanghai, with 11 million inhabitants, can boast 23 lawyers. (The term lawyer does not include the separate category of procurators—public prosecutors—who may or may not be legally trained.) It is admitted that the numbers are totally insufficient to meet the need, and will remain so for some years.

China has the advantage of a strong sub-structure of informal mediation and conciliation at the level of the factory, commune or residential unit. These elected mediation committees are clearly successful in resolving minor disputes between families, neighbours, and work colleagues, thus obviating the need for criminal or civil hearings in the courts. But this is not enough. The problem facing the authorities is that,

inevitably, an increasing burden will be placed on the lawyers, not least by the new codes and China's commercial ambitions.

Lawyers are expected to act as advocates in criminal cases (an accused has the right to representation) and as counsel in civil disputes; to mediate in divorce cases; to draft various legal documents; and to act as legal advisers to individuals, state organs, enterprises, schools, and communes.

They are paid by the state, their salary being to some extent based on the number of cases handled. None of the lawyers I spoke to found their employment by the state to be incompatible with their duty to properly represent their clients.

Lawyers are unable to cope with their existing workload, let alone with the increase which the full application of new laws will bring. There will be some accretion when graduates start flowing out of the law schools and law faculties again, (starting at the end of 1980) and attempts are being made to recruit lawyers from the ranks of the former lawyers or others with legal experience.

There is a plan for the creation of a class of lawyers who would not be obliged to have an informal deal training but would learn through being apprenticed in a lawyer's office for one or two years. Some legal work would have to be done by minimally trained legal workers. The dangers inherent in allowing untrained corps to dominate the legal system are appreciated, but no alternative seems practicable.

Lack of legal manpower is not the only difficulty. "A whole generation has grown up without realizing the importance of law in our society, and without respect for the law," an elderly Peking lawyer told me. "The Cultural Revolution and the Gang of Four, many people now think of the law as something bad, that can be manipulated to suit whoever has the power at the time. Our job is to educate the masses about the law and legal institutions, so that they can have respect for them."

That educative function is taken seriously. There are talks about the law on radio and television. Officials tour the factories, communes, and villages to give lectures and disseminate information about the new codes in particular and the legal system in general. Local officials carry on the work of educating the people in smaller district groups. Trials are public, and fully reported in newspapers, and the results of more serious cases—including those where the death penalty has been imposed—are posted all over the city.

The Chinese leadership realizes that the people will be convinced of the importance of the law only if it is seen to work in practice, without corruption, and without some elitist groups behaving as if they were above it. It may take years, but the government is possible to assess whether that has been achieved.

Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent
To be continued

Geoffrey Smith

Finding the right Scottish voice

A useful means of making Parliament's concern with Scotland evident to the Scottish public will be through the new Select Committee on Scottish Affairs which intends to meet from time to time in Edinburgh and Glasgow and which hopes to discuss its proceedings with the Scottish electorate last March.

But what else is being done to find an alternative to the devolution scheme that was effectively killed by the decision of the Scottish electorate to reject the Scotland Act last March?

One of the features of that referendum was that the Conservatives did not campaign simply against the Labour Government's plan for a Scottish Assembly, but also against the House of Commons as a whole holding meetings in Scotland and taking questions in the Grand Committee, which holds second reading debates on uncontested Bills, and the Scottish election, and debates other interests.

These were simply ideas thrown out for examination, not specific government proposals. The Scottish National Party responded that none of this hid anything to do with legislation for devolution and has declined to take part in any further talks. The Liberals have made the same criticism without yet refusing to discuss further devolution, which may well be the case. The Labour Party has also complained about the lack of any discussions with Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the leader of the House of Commons, and Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland. Origin is now that talks will begin that there should be an open or early in February.

The objective, however, is modest. Nothing that is not more specific to see if there is any basis for serious negotiations. Scotland is governed. Devolu-

tion is dead for the time being, maybe for ever. It was killed not so much because of the technical imperfections in the Scotland Act as because the Scottish electorate was not prepared to gamble on a constitutional change of this consequence. The ill-fated scheme was, for the most part, either inherent in the concept of devolution or could be removed only by more radical change for which there was no substantial demand in Scotland.

Quite apart from English objections, there is no stomach in Scotland now either for reviving that scheme or for some variation on it. All the parties know this and the demands for discussion now about a new Assembly are either shadow-boxing or an attempt to establish a position for the future. Nor is there any case for seeking some form of substantive change halfway between devolution, which was itself a compromise, and the status quo.

One possibility that is being canvassed in Scottish Labour circles is for the Scottish Grand Committee to consist of the Scottish MPs only and for it to deal with contentious legislation. This would certainly be a significant change.

It would mean that the Grand Committee, with the heavy presence of Labour MPs from Scotland, would be able to block all contentious legislation placed before it by a Conserva-

tive Government. Any Labour legislation initiated by private members on the committee would be blocked when it came to the floor of the House for third reading. This would be a reciprocal arrangement. It is precisely the kind of half-hearted idea that should not be pursued in the attempt to show that "something is being done for Scotland."

So we are left with tinkering and symbolism. Both may be useful for a time. The new committee will do its job better if it takes a good deal of evidence in Scotland. There would be no practical advantage in the Grand Committee meeting there and the logistical difficulties will be better appreciated when the members have been stranded once or twice at Turnhouse Airport with a three-line whip at Westminster that evening. But nobody should scorn the value of appearances in the government.

Part of the demand for devolution was a cry for attention, and I believe one of the reasons it ultimately failed to command sufficient support was that in passing the legislation Parliament had already shown that it was better part of two sessions to the future of Scotland. The sense of neglect had been assuaged. It might be assuaged still further if all Scottish concerns at Westminster were televised.

This combination of tinkering and symbolism accords with the present state of Scottish opinion. It is justified by the present, but it does not justify the past. It does not justify the campaign theme of No, but... There was an honest case for campaigning for an assembly. There was an honourable case for campaigning against an Assembly. To campaign on the lines of "No, but..." was misleading because it implied a serious alternative which does not exist.

Creating Sunday best in the village

The event did not hit the headlines, even of the *Renaissance du Bassin* of Bayeux, which proudly proclaims itself the "first newspaper of liberated France"—someone had forgotten to inform it that it was taking place. But French villages too are struggling to survive in the face of the rural exodus, and the attraction of the bright lights, and work in the cities. My own little Norman village, buried in the depths of the Bassin, the region around Bayeux of tapestry fame, with its small enclosed fields and pastures, sunken roads, and tall hedgerows, the veterans of D-Day know so well, does not even enjoy the dubious blessing of Parisians' "secondary residences", like others between Bayeux and the sea, to

give it a sort of bogus air of activity and prosperity at weekends.

Before the war, the population was up to 200. But it is now down to 120, and there are ruined houses here and there whose inhabitants will never return. The village school was down to nine last term, and after years of struggling to survive, it has now finally closed down. Its premises, which also house the village shop and café which have only been open for the past year or so, speak, and has now also put up its shutters.

The village church, the heart of its life for something like seven centuries, has a fine Romanesque nave, and a weathercock proudly topping its tower—its empty and still most of the time. Surraint lost its parish priest, a good many years ago, and was amalgamated with five other parishes round about. Priests are few and far between, and the faith-

ful have to gather for Mass on Sunday, at Fornigny, near by.

It only comes to life, my village church, for christenings, weddings and funerals. But the other day it was full. All the villagers were in their Sunday best. The local council headed by its tall handsome mayor was there to a man and a woman, and a young couple. An electric organ had been brought in to grace the occasion, instead of the old dusty harmonium, which has given up the ghost. The organ was a money bag, there was a little hitch. The altar was bare. Someone had overlooked the flowers of which there is a profusion in every front and back garden. But this was soon forgotten. The little community was gathered to celebrate the revival of one symbol of village life—the return of its bells.

In a sense it was a non-event. The bells have been there, two of them, in the tower all the time. Until a year or so ago, an elderly woman

would walk over to the church three times a day from her house near by to ring the Angelus by hand. She was not always punctually personified.

But that was not the reason why she, too, had to go—that Angelus had become an extravagance. It cost 5,000 francs a year in wages and social security, and the cost of repairs. The organ, which includes the upkeep of some 22 kilometres of roads. So the council decided, with the help of a subsidy from the department, to electrify them. For a year or so, while the work went on, they were silent, but six months ago, they rang out again. Some of the younger people felt that to speak in francs (people here still reckon in old francs) on electrifying bells which did not even strike the hours (there is no clock in the tower, and there are very few in this district) was an absurd extravagance.

But, Bells, in a village, are life, even if our two don't

make up a very harmonious

peal, the elderly Curé said in his homely little sermon, a gem of rustic oratory well suited to the occasion. "Even if they do not have the deep resonance of the bourdons of our cathedrals, they are a means of expression of all community life. They ring out our Angelus. They thus mark the three main periods of the day. At dawn, at noon, and at dusk, they scan our lives. They remind us of its brevity. Already 12, already seven, four, three, two, one, the chimes of our Angelus, in the old days, when faith was stronger in our hearts, when one heard the bells of the village ring out in our valleys and hills, one paused and turned one's thoughts to God; and the ploughman recited his Ave Maria at the end of the furrow, can still hear the fathers of my native district telling the people of the village as they came back from the fields: 'the weather is changing, for the wind

carries the sound of the bells from the next village. 'In the liturgy of this Mass, we have sung the refrain of Psalm 94: 'Today let us not close our hearts, but listen to the voice of the Lord'. Bells are also an echo of the voice of God. Because they are lodged in the steeples or towers of our churches, our bells have above all a religious function. Before they were rung, they received the blessing of the church. A bishop came to bless them—to baptize them, as one used to say. In an hour of need, the sound of bells, I read that they had the power to repel the incursions of evil spirits, to ward off lightning and storms, to draw the benediction of heaven on the people of God."

"This morning they called us to celebrate God's praise, to hear his word, and his word this morning was to remind us of the great commandment of Christian life, that of fraternal charity. The Lord in his Gospel calls upon us to endow our

relations with the inhabitants of a same village with a spirit of understanding, of conciliation, of charity. That is the language of the Lord borne to us by those messengers which are the bells of our village. Each time we shall hear their voices of bronze, let us not close our hearts, let us not turn them away from the messengers of the Lord. The rebirth of our bells is the rejuvenation of our little community of Surraint. Thanks be to the municipality and all those who helped us to rediscover their voice."

Marie, Celestine, Henriette, Alberte? What was their name? The Curé regretted he had not been able to mention them during the ceremony; no one had climbed the steeple to check beforehand. But at the end of the Mass, the mayor, at the invitation of slipped into the vestry and pressed the magic button that set them in motion and they rang out joyfully.

Charles Hargrove





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

MAKING A START AT GAZA

One could hardly speak of a breakthrough in the talks which ended yesterday in Aswan between Mr. Begin and President Sadat. Egypt and Israel remain far apart on the extent of the powers to be exercised by the proposed self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza, and also on whether East Jerusalem should fall within its jurisdiction or not. But there is a hint of a possible way forward in Mr. Begin's statement that he will recommend his government to accept Mr. Sadat's proposal that autonomy should be applied in Gaza first. That is welcome, and it is not an easy step for Mr. Begin to have taken.

There are a number of reasons why agreement on autonomy for the Gaza Strip might be easier to achieve than agreement on autonomy for the two territories together. First and most obviously, it sidesteps the issue of Jerusalem altogether. Secondly, Egypt, which administered the strip from 1948 to 1967, retains some influence there and might find it easier to persuade local leaders to involve themselves than it would in the West Bank so long as King Hussein remains firmly abstentionist. Thirdly, Israelis might find it easier to go along with the idea of an autonomous Gaza Strip associated with Egypt than with the idea of an autonomous West Bank separate from

Jordan and looking at least potentially like the embryo of an independent Palestinian state. Fourthly, the Gaza Strip, having been inhabited in biblical times by Philistines, has less emotional significance for Israelis than do "Judea and Samaria". The chances of removing Israeli settlements there, or at least of preventing the establishment of new ones, are better.

Unfortunately, reasons why things might be acceptable to Israelis tend to be reasons why they might not be acceptable to Palestinian Arabs. At present the latter are unanimous in rejecting the very notion of autonomy, even in the whole of the West Bank as well as Gaza, arguing that it would merely oblige them to administer their own affairs according to the dictates of Israel, which would retain effective power. There is an element of rhetoric in this position, although unfortunately some of the actions and statements of the Israeli government have tended to support the rhetoric rather than expose it.

In reality many if not most of the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza would be glad to have autonomy if it meant the withdrawal of Israeli troops and an end to the encroachment of Israeli settlers on Arab land, and especially if it were a step towards Israel's complete and permanent withdrawal from the

area and recognition of Arab (preferably Palestinian) sovereignty over them. That is precisely what Israel, at any rate under its present government, does not want; so far as limiting the experiment to Gaza in the first instance would reassure Israel that this was not going to happen it would be correspondingly uninteresting to the Palestinian Arabs and less likely that the Palestine Liberation Organization would allow the local inhabitants to get involved. (Thanks to a mixture of intimidation and genuine popular support, the PLO has an effective veto over the participation of any significant local leaders.)

The best chance of a Gaza agreement going ahead would be if it were seen by the Palestinian Arabs as a useful precedent for the West Bank. The Israelis, being well aware of this, will obviously not want to make any concessions on Gaza which will embarrass them when it comes to the West Bank. For that reason it is not even certain that the Israeli government will accept Mr. Begin's recommendation; but quite certain that if they do, the self-governing authority will still be extremely difficult. It is worth a try, but its chances of success would certainly be better if Israel would agree to a moratorium on further settlement in the West Bank while the experiment in Gaza was in progress.

CHURCH AND POLITICS IN LATIN AMERICA

The Roman Catholic Church has taken a particularly strong stand in many parts of Latin America in recent years on policies of repression, economic deprivation and other issues that can be regarded as political. Not all members of the hierarchy have agreed with this new orientation, which contrasts with the years of tending to side with the more established and conservative sectors of society. For many it is altogether too leftist. But at a time when much of the region has been dominated by military governments that have been both repressive and inclined to ignore the situation of the poor, the case of the progressives has been much strengthened. They set the Church on a new path at the conference of Latin American bishops held at Medellin, in Colombia, in 1968, when conclusions were adopted that denounced existing conditions and called for support for change. Last year, at the follow-up conference held in Puebla, in Mexico, the basic orientation of Medellin was confirmed in spite of a determined campaign against it by the more conservative members of the episcopacy. The conclusions of the Puebla conference are published in Britain today. This in itself is indicative of the greater interest, both here and elsewhere, in the activities of the Latin American Church, since the conclusions of the Medellin conference were never published here. They show

that even though attempts were made to stage-manage Puebla by conservatives in the Episcopal Council of Latin America, and though many of the leading progressive thinkers were simply not invited, the Church as a whole has endorsed the more activist role. "From the depths of the countries that make up Latin America a cry is rising to heaven, growing louder and more alarming all the time," the bishops declare. "It is the cry of a suffering people who demand justice, freedom, and respect for the basic rights of human beings and peoples." They denounce the growing gap between rich and poor, abuses of power leading to arbitrary detention, torture and exile, and the lack of social participation. They declare support for workers and peasants wanting to share in decisions affecting them and for their right to organize.

The final document was, of course, a compromise, and the progressives did not have it all their way by any means. The doctrinal sections are conservative, reflecting the concerns of Pope John Paul II, who opened the conference. The theology of liberation that particularly Latin American creation which involves a call for radical political and social change, is not explicitly mentioned. But it is not condemned, either, and this is regarded as very important by its adherents, since the conservatives had set out to have it condemned.

It shows that in spite of the apprehensions many of them felt over early reports of the Pope's Mexican visit, he fully supported the need for Church action on human rights and the situation of the poor.

Agreement was difficult on how exactly the Church should set about righting the wrongs that it perceived, with differences over the degree of political involvement. The proper role, it was concluded, was not to take part in party politics, but to "spell out the fundamental values of every community". In this spirit the final document criticizes both capitalist liberalism, on the ground that it leads to scandalous contrasts, and Marxist collectivism, as well as the doctrine of national security adopted by many of the military regimes in Latin America as a rationale for repression. It also calls for a new international order in which, among other things, each country will be able to protect itself against multinational enterprises. Without Marxism, capitalism, military dictators or international companies one may wonder how Latin America is to be run, but at least the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America is prepared to intervene against the greater evils.

**Puebla: Evangelization at Present and in the Future of Latin America, published by St Paul Publications, Middlegreen, Slough SL3 6BT, £4.25.*

MY ENEMY'S ENEMY IS MY FRIEND

From the day of Dr. Kissinger's secret landing in Peking in 1971 it has been an axiom of American foreign policy that the hot line between Washington and Moscow was the only one that mattered; no other could have equal global significance. Let China regain her old place in American affections if it should so turn out, though it was unlikely that the America of the seventies could ever revert to the emotions of the forties. The Russians were known to be tense and exasperated by Chinese behaviour, in which case it was best not to play the "China card". Yet has it not at the very least been held visibly in the hand during Mr. Harold Brown, the American Defence Secretary's, visit to Peking, just at the moment of President Carter's punitive moves against the Soviet action in Afghanistan?

Obviously the Chinese cannot conceal their delight that a visit arranged last summer should have coincided with the Soviet action and justified their reiterated warnings that détente was a Soviet ruse, not to be trusted. The speeches in Peking have been fulsome and confident. Mr. Deng Xiaoping has told Mr.

Brown that the best answer to Soviet action would be a line-up of all those powers shocked by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan: the United States and her western allies on one flank joined by China and Japan in the East. This would be the very reverse of the Asian security treaty unsuccessfully floated by Mr. Brezhnev several years ago in an attempt to contain China. From China's standpoint it would be an effective demonstration, part of the continuing strategy that would neutralize Russian power.

Judging by Russian retorts they are disturbed by Mr. Brown's visit to Peking. Allegations about the "imperialistic and hegemonic" policy being pursued by China and the United States could conceal real anxieties. Sino-American relations have undoubtedly been advanced by Mr. Brown's visit. The two countries say they agree about Afghanistan. The intention to supply China with a Landsat-D surveillance satellite—which the Chinese asked for a year ago—raises China above the level of technological supplies to Russia. That will be wounding at the very least. The mere discussion of China's role in any joint

action to counter the Russians in Afghanistan will also excite Russian suspicion. There is no harm in that. If the China card has been visibly displayed in Peking this week that need be only a natural extension of the great game.

Such Sino-American cooperation is justifiable in the situation that has arisen; it need not be unduly restrained. Mr. Deng is not likely to get quite the line-up he wants, nor can the discussions in Peking with Mr. Brown be defined as, or lead to, a Sino-American alliance. Neither side has in mind anything so precise or binding. Moreover, China's tiny border with Afghanistan at the eastern end of the Wakhan strip is of no military or political significance, so far as it is from any centre of population in all four of the adjacent countries. China's possible involvement with Afghanistan is not to be compared with the very real concern in Peking at the Russian friendship treaty with Vietnam. No new risks have been incurred by Mr. Brown's talks and much good may follow from them. This has been an exercise in world strategy that should influence Moscow as much if not more than a shortfall in wheat.

Allegations about mental hospitals

From W. R. van Straubenzee, MP for Wokingham (Conservative). Sir, Late on December 20 Mr. Speaker kindly allowed me to raise on the adjournment of the House, the question of allegations made two years before of grave irregularities at Church Hill House Hospital at Bracknell, a hospital which cares for some 270 profoundly mentally handicapped patients. The allegations included cruelty and violence to patients, misuse of funds, misappropriation of patients' money and the acceptance of bribes by members of the staff.

These sensational allegations were the subject of a lengthy and painstaking inquiry chaired by Mr. Christopher Manning, QC. It is a fair summary of a detailed report that it dismissed all the allegations as totally without foundation, other than for two of detail, one of which had not formed part of the original accusations. Yet for two years the unfortunate nursing medical and administrative staff had to care for their patients with a cloud of suspicion hanging over them.

It has now been wholly removed, but only at a cost to the funds of the Berkshire Area Health Authority of £60,000. In one sense this is completely wasted expenditure at a time when money is short.

I believe my experience is part of a wider trend which should cause concern. Every responsible person connected with the care of mentally ill or mentally handicapped patients recognizes that their patients are particularly vulnerable. Any alleged irregularity must therefore be relentlessly inquired into, any failure ruthlessly punished.

But what is not so often recognized is that those caring for such patients are themselves particularly vulnerable by virtue of the restraint which is frequently necessary to a lesser or a greater degree as part of the treatment. This surely imposes on those who make such allegations a particular duty to do so responsibly.

In our case the story followed a familiar pattern. First generalized allegations, then more specific allegations, then a "no smoke without fire" argument appears. This is followed by calls for a public inquiry, itself a traumatic experience for those whose careers may be at stake.

Certainly in our case no effort was made to use the recognized procedures for the investigation of complaints. Exactly the same pattern has lately been followed in relation to allegations about Broadmoor Hospital, also in my constituency, and you yourself took part in the resulting publicity.

I believe the time has come for public opinion to rally to the defence of the staff concerned. In our case the attack was a combination of political opportunism and ruthless local journalism. In others it is the product of interested groups who employ professionals, some of whom move around from one such organization to another, and who depend for their fund raising and hence their salaries on being in the public eye.

Various types of case the balance has surely shifted unfairly against the staff of the hospitals concerned. The public are entitled to a greater responsibility than is presently being shown by the accusers.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. VAN STRAUBENZEE,
House of Commons,
January 9.

Protesting freedom

From Lord Shapcote, QC. Sir, Mr. Benn (January 9) is mistaken. I certainly would not presume to suggest that the law lords are incompetent, nor have I lost faith in our judges as protectors of individual liberties, although I deplored the fact that in interpreting Acts of Parliament some judges are evidently less robust than others.

The fault is ultimately with the legislature: who have evidently framed statutes in terms so ambiguous or obscure as to be capable of such very different interpretations as those put upon them by the respective judicial decisions of the House of Lords and the Court of Appeal. It is to provide a general background of invariable individual liberties which are not to be overridden by or overruled in the light of such statutes as will be interpreted by the courts that a Bill of Rights would be valuable. That has proved to be the case elsewhere. Britain has itself insisted on such provisions in the Constitution of former colonial territories and the experience in Europe, although short, has already proved useful.

Yours faithfully,
HARTLEY SHAPCOTE,
House of Lords.

Race in the 1981 Census

From Mr. Alex Lyon, MP for York (Labour). Sir, I am very concerned about the reports that the Government are disposed to reject an ethnic question in the census. They are apparently acting on the results of an Office of Population Censuses and Surveys test in Harlebury which was carried out with little consultation with ethnic groups and no real explanation of the need for the question.

It is of crucial importance that full national information about the degree of racial disadvantage is available and only the census can give a national picture. Surveys like that of Political and Economic Planning use only test samples and are inadequate to plan a national policy. For that reason section 11 of the 1966 Act has never been properly implemented and now that the Ethnic Groups Bill has not been accepted by a Conservative Government, there is no suitable alternative.

Those who oppose the question are doing a serious disservice to the ethnic minority groups and I hope they will reconsider their position quickly. Yours faithfully,
ALEX LYON,
House of Commons.

Comparisons in the steel industry

From the Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive of the British Steel Corporation. Sir, I was interested to read Mr. Ugham's letter (January 10) commenting on the article of the previous day, giving performance comparisons between the British Steel Corporation and Japan.

One such Japanese works is the NKK plant of Fukuyama, which produces 15 million metric tonnes per year with a workforce of 31,000, including contract labour, in varied forms of finished steel product, such as tube, plate, sheet, coil and sections. Although this type of works has been adversely commented upon from time to time in pursuit of the "small is beautiful" argument, it nevertheless represents by its cost and quality performance the supreme example of commercial competitiveness, which other steel producers—including the British Steel Corporation—have to face in world markets.

In 1975 I visited this works with Mr. Sims, of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and Mr. E. Linton, representing our craftsmen. In effect, these strikers are demanding that they shall be kept on unemployment benefit at a rate far in excess of the going rate for this; drawing it through the factory office rather than queuing up for the substantial allowance alongside other unfortunate people who are no less deserving of real jobs and high earnings.

The basic position which steelmen and others have to face is that they cannot be paid "the going rate" for jobs that no longer exist. In effect, these strikers are demanding that they shall be kept on unemployment benefit at a rate far in excess of the going rate for this; drawing it through the factory office rather than queuing up for the substantial allowance alongside other unfortunate people who are no less deserving of real jobs and high earnings.

This is grossly unfair to their mates on the dole as well as to the taxpayer who is already making reasonable provision for the increasing number of people whose jobs are disappearing under the pressures of world recession and labour-saving technology. Payment of unemployment benefit at current rates for perhaps two million jobless in the near future is daunting enough without the prospect of catering for a privileged minority drawing dole at the going rate for jobs in which they were formerly "employed".

Yours etc.
SHACKLETON BAILEY,
The Old Mill,
Blockley,
Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

From Mr. B. P. Davis. Sir, Without going into the rights and wrongs of the steel strike, I would appreciate any guidance on a particular aspect. Can someone please explain the logic of permitting strikers to claim Supplementary Benefits whilst the major union involved is not paying strike pay? Yours faithfully,
B. P. DAVIS,
36 Harman Drive, NW2.

Invasion of Afghanistan

From Lord Perth. Sir, The United States of America has, rightly, stopped the export of 17 million tons of grain and other foodstuffs to Russia. It is to be hoped that the European Community will follow suit and no longer seek to export their butter, sugar or meat mountains to Russia on give-away terms.

What should we then do with the resultant food surpluses? There are millions in the Third World who are near to starving. Isn't this a tremendous opportunity for us to give these foodstuffs to the starving millions? This will cost us much in money terms and upset present budgets; but we should make this sacrifice so that out of evil comes good. Yours truly,
PERTH,
Stobhill, by Perth.

Bridge Over the Kwae

From Mr. R. W. N. Bishop. Sir, It is interesting to read about the Indian Army's experiences in Afghanistan last century, but that bears no relation to what the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in 1980. If you want to turn to the past, the Mongol invasion of Europe in the thirteenth century is more educational. Highly trained and disciplined soldiers, willing to put up with hardship of every kind; a leadership devoid of any moral or humanitarian scruples—informed by one aim only: conquest.

The Mongols achieved their aims; if they turned back to Asia in 1242, it was because of the Great Khan's death as they wanted to play their part in the succession, this was great good luck for Hungary, Poland and the rest of Europe.

Whim Wham

From Miss Audrey Hogston. Sir, I was delighted to see a recipe for "Whim Wham" on your cookery page. Not only did it sound delicious, but it reminded me that when, as a little girl, I asked my mother what was in the broth—or any similar dish—she would answer "Whim Whams and goose's bridges". I have often wondered whether this was a typical example of her nonsense or a Londoner's saying of which she had a remarkable memory. Do any of your readers know the expression and is there any hope that we may shortly be given a recipe for goose's bridges? Yours faithfully,
AUDREY HOGSTON,
89 Marsh Road,
Pinner, Middlesex.

Winklers, wipers and horn

From Mr. N. G. Barber. Sir, In the early days of motor car production there was some variation in the way the clutch, brake and accelerator pedals were placed. It was not long however before the manufacturers agreed to fit them in their present positions. It is now high time that manufacturers decided the position of the stalks controlling indicators, wipers, horn, headlights and horn. This is a matter of convenience if one changes from one car to another but of safety. Yours faithfully,
N. G. BARBER,
Weaverham Manor,
Sedgeford,
Hunstanton, Norfolk,
January 6.

The Ulster conundrum

From Mr and Mrs Tony Finch. Sir, Hugh Munro has once again analysed the Ulster conundrum very shrewdly (*The Times*, January 8). Once again, understandably, he shrinks from following his logic through to its conclusion.

If "Unionism" as a political term is both redundant and bogus (as he suggests, and we would agree); if integration with mainland Britain would be regarded by the British public as inappropriate to the point of impertinence; if British perfidy masquerading as British loyalty to the Province is Westminster's perennial response to living with the threat of massive Protestant violence; and if the Republic of Ireland neither wants, understands, likes, nor feels particularly at home with the majority of those in Northern Ireland, then what follows is certainly not what Mr Munro suggests. It is not what anybody currently suggests.

What follows must be that the overseas sectarian dependency known as Northern Ireland must find its own place independently of Britain and of the Republic. This would mean not only constitutional change for Ireland with withdrawal of garrisons, but also withdrawal of the expensive, untalked-of life support system the British taxpayer provides. (Which is surely going to happen one day anyway; do we suppose that Northern Ireland is going to be a permanent military camp, inestimable in its demands for industrial and social funding?)

Small wonder that Mr Munro shies at such fences. So do we. But since nothing less radical has proved effective, something more radical may well be what's needed. Turning back the fingermarked pages of the tale that has failed in convince before is forlorn. Without a fundamental reassessment of opinions, no exercise will produce a "solution". It will not even provide a temporary framework sufficiently durable to permit gradual progress. Yours faithfully,
TONY FINCH,
GAY FIRTH,
59 Fernald,
Hampstead, NW3.

Assisted places scheme

From Mr Keith Turner. Sir, It is not surprising that Mr. Merlyn Rees, writing on January 7 as a Member of Parliament, finds the Assisted Places Scheme objectionable. Might I suggest that I write without affiliation) that from a Conservative viewpoint it is even more so?

The development of a truly public system of secondary education during the century, generations later than in France, Germany and most of the United States, is associated principally with the names of A. J. Balfour and Lord Butler. Is it not time that the Conservative Party recalled their achievement with a little more pride?

To take just one example: when not so many years ago the Prime Minister entered Oxford on an undergraduate, fewer than one in five of her contemporaries came to the aid, from a maintained school. Today, thanks very largely to the effects of Balfour and Butler Acts, as well as to a great deal of devoted teaching, the proportion is nearly 50 per cent.

Like the Headmaster of Clifton (December 31), I believe that in certain areas and at certain times it is desirable for certain children to be publicly assisted to take places in certain independent schools. But this, as he knows, is perfectly possible already under powers held by local authorities, and indeed also by the Department of Education and Science.

So surely now, in the 1980s just as in the 1900s and 1940s, is a time when the Government should devote all its resources and energies to the task of maintaining a sound system of public education, without extravagant expenditure. For, however strong one's sympathies may be for the independent sector, it is at very least an infelicitous piece of drafting in Section 17(1) of the Education Bill, which refers to "the benefit from education at independent schools".

More serious, though, is the doubt which these words and these proposals inevitably raise about the fidelity of the Government to the public sector of education for which it is constitutionally responsible. It is strongly to be hoped that this will soon appear to have been only a temporary aberration from a proud tradition. Yours sincerely,
KEITH TURNER,
Headmaster,
Warford Grammar School,
Rickmansworth Road,
Watford.

You never can tell

From Mr John Carswell. Sir, I never thought it would be necessary to defend Bernard Shaw from a charge of penuriousness. However, Mr Wood (January 7) is mistaken in saying Shaw's benevolence to journalism was confined to *The Political Quarterly*. In April, 1907, Shaw provided £500 towards reviving *The New Age* under the then totally unknown A. R. Orage, and it became the principal progressive weekly of the decade. What is more, Shaw wrote for free. Admittedly, like the good businessman he was, he insisted that Orage should find another £500, which he did by calling on a mysterious person generally known as "M. B. Oxon". Yours faithfully,
JOHN CARSWELL,
5 Prince Arthur Road, NW3.

Legal training grants

From Miss Virginia Bovell. Sir, John Harwood Stevenson includes "a working wife" as one of the enabling factors for anyone going to the Bar (December 31). It is clearly even harder for a woman to become a barrister than I had hitherto imagined. Yours faithfully,
VIRGINIA BOVELL,
Lady Margaret Hall,
Oxford.

Voluntary welfare groups

From Mr Nicholas Hinton. Sir, It would be a retrograde step if, as Ian Bradley suggests in his article, "Hospital strikes: how far should volunteers go?" (*The Times*, January 4), the particular issue of voluntary organizations and volunteers working in hospitals (or, for that matter, in education, social services and other welfare services) becomes a matter of dispute between political parties. The contribution of voluntary organizations and volunteers to welfare services in general is one part of a much more fundamental question about the future shape and organization of such services in this country.

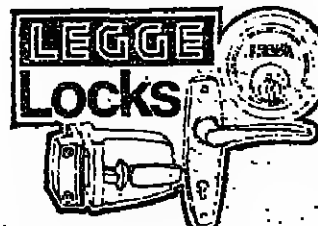
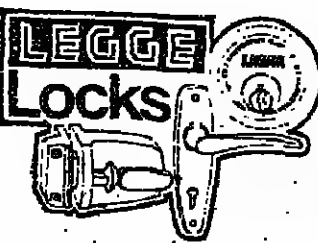
Despite the considerable achievements that have followed the post-war welfare legislation, experience has shown that our services leave much to be desired. This is not just a matter of insufficient resources to meet growing needs; services

have been criticized on the one hand for failing to achieve egalitarianism and on the other hand for eroding freedom of choice. More important, many statutory programmes fail to achieve their stated goal: the high-rise housing solution of yesterday is fit today for the demolition squad, too often our schools fail to equip young people in such basic skills as numeracy and literacy, our penal system tends to exacerbate rather than reduce criminal behaviour. Most important, our services suffer from over-centralized planning whereby a blueprint of a school, a social services department or a probation service is replicated all over the country without due regard to different local demands. Such a system militates against flexibility, adaptability to new and changing needs, and the involvement of the public.

Such criticism indicates the need for a much more broadly based approach to the provision of ser-

vices: an approach that does far more to encourage local groups (including voluntary organizations) to provide services, including many of those now provided by statutory authorities. Government, central and local, has the responsibility for collecting and ensuring the equitable distribution of taxpayers' and ratepayers' money. But it is questionable whether the extent of the statutory authorities' involvement in, for example, many of the social services, housing programmes, educational services, or projects for offenders, is the most effective way of responding to the changing and changing demands of the eighties or to secure an increased commitment and involvement from members of the public.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON,
Director,
National Council of Social Service,
26 Bedford Square, WCI,
January 7.



Stock markets

FT Ind 430.8 up 7.3
FT Gilt 65.83 up 0.49

Sterling
\$2.295 down 70 pts
Index 70.9 down 0.2

Dollar
Index 84.3 up 0.1

Gold
\$600.5 an ounce down \$9.5

3-month money
Inter-bank 16 1/2 to 16 13/16
Euro \$ 14 5/16 to 14 7/16

IN BRIEF

Laird chief joins board of British Shipbuilders

Mr John Gardner, chief executive of the Laird Group, has been made a part-time member of the board of British Shipbuilders for two years, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, announced yesterday.

Mr Gardner has been a non-executive director of British Airways and British Leyland and a member of the National Enterprise Board. He is a non-executive director of Courtaulds and has been chief executive of the Laird Group since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Mr Gardner is a former director of the British Shipbuilders Association and has been a member of the board of British Shipbuilders since 1970.

Public sector borrowing almost certain to exceed £8,300m target

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The public sector borrowing requirement seems increasingly likely to exceed the official target of £8,300m in the current financial year. The main issue now is almost certainly whether or not the final outcome for the PSBR will be above or below £9,000m.

This is in spite of the measures announced in November by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to correct a probable overshoot. The fact at that stage was that the PSBR would be some £700m over target, largely as a result of the delay in collecting telephone revenue.

To correct this the Government accelerated payments of Petroleum Revenue tax, but even with this it still seems likely to face a significantly larger PSBR than expected. The reasons for this lie on both the expenditure and revenue sides of the equation.

On the expenditure side yesterday's central government borrowing figures for December show that in the first nine months of the financial year the consolidated fund expenditure was running 17 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of last year. This compares with a budgeted increase of 15 per cent for the full year.

Although expenditure had been expected to run some way ahead of the 15 per cent norm in the first half of the year, the rate of increase had also been expected to start falling back as the year wore on. Supply Service expenditure, the largest element in consolidated fund expenditure, appears to remain buoyant, and it increasingly looks as if the allowance for

shortfall made in this year's spending plans is going to prove over-optimistic. That does not, however, necessarily mean that the cash limits laid down by the Government come under pressure.

In terms of revenue the main item of concern continues to be the sluggish payment of Value Added Tax. While the Government feels there is no reason to reduce its estimates of the amount of VAT that should fall due in the present financial year, it is clear that many businesses are simply not paying up on time. This may be because some are under financial pressure at the moment, or because they are making use of the liquidity available to them to put money on deposit at the high rates of interest currently obtainable.

Although the Inland Revenue recently increased the penalties for late payment of VAT, the Customs and Excise authorities, who are responsible for the collection of VAT, have no powers to sharpen the very modest penalties they can apply. The Government does, however, have the power to accelerate VAT payments by moving to monthly, as opposed to the present quarterly collection, though it apparently does not intend to invoke this power at this stage.

VAT payments apart, the Government's revenue has been flowing reasonably well. In the first nine months of the year it has been running 19 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1978-79. The official forecast is for an 18 per cent increase over the full year.

Overall, central government borrowing in December was £1,662m (against £1,448m in

December, 1978), bringing the total for the first nine months of the financial year up to £10,073m. This compares with £7,837m at the corresponding stage of last year and a full-year forecast for the CGSR (as opposed to the PSBR) of £9,564m. Not only is the last quarter of the year the main tax-gathering season, however, but this year there will be additional revenue in the final quarter of some £1,500m. This includes the accelerated PRT payments, the proceeds of the BNO's advanced oil sales and proceeds from the disposal of public sector assets, notably the second instalment of the sale of BP shares.

More seriously, the Government is concerned about the probability of exceeding its PSBR in the current financial year. It may, however, find at least some relief in the fact that the City already appears to be well prepared for a PSBR outturn of around £9,000m.

Yesterday the all-edges market was in a bullish enough mood to exhaust supplies of long-dated "tap" stock. Treasury 14 per cent, 1988-2001, supplies were finally exhausted at a price of 96½—the stock was originally offered at 95½—and market estimates put sales at £200m of the new £1,000m stock were sold on application. What was less clear, however, was the extent to which the authorities' sales were straight sales or involved switching operations.

The Government had rather more modest success with its new stock offering, Exchequer 14 per cent, 1984. In this case it is thought that sales of £200m of the new £1,000m stock were sold on application. What was less clear, however, was the extent to which the authorities' sales were straight sales or involved switching operations.

Financial Editor, page 19

Waddington incurs £3m loss on video games

By Alison Mitchell

A near £3m loss on television video games by Monopoly manufacturer John Waddington took the City by surprise yesterday.

News that first half profits had slipped into deficit initially knocked the share price lower but as short term speculators covered their positions and long term investors took advantage of the equity weakness, the shares ended the day 12p higher at 130p.

Waddington's has had problems with Videomaster since it bought the company from the receiver in July 1978 for £700,000. A typhoon in the Philippines put the group's master management out of action, resulting in the videos missing the Christmas market, and they were no luckier last year.

Mr Victor Watson, the chairman, admitted that the Videomaster management was too late in ordering supplies and a shortage of components led to the group once again failing to deliver in time for Christmas. As a result, Waddington's had to make a £2.5m provision to cover this year's losses.

In the six months to October 14, 1979, the group turned in a loss of £418,000 compared to a profit of £1.6m in the previous period. Sales rose from £25m to £30m.

Because of the difficulties in obtaining components and the resulting changes in design, Waddington's found that the games it did produce which sell at between £20 and £30, were too expensive for the market. Videomaster is now being linked with Waddington's House of Games subsidiary which already has its own successful electronic products.

Waddington's other divisions had a good first half. The publishing and printing side showed a steady improvement on the previous year and the games division also improved its contribution. The interim dividend is maintained at 7.46p gross.

Financial Editor, page 19

Industry criticized for slowness in adapting to new technologies

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Although British industry is generally well aware of the improvements advanced technologies can make in both efficiency and products, acceptance by industry remains sluggish—particularly in key sectors such as machine tools and office equipment.

This message was spelled out to the meeting of the National Economic Development Council earlier this week by Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director-general of the National Economic Development Office. In a memorandum presented by Mr Chandler and released for publication today, he said reports from the NEDO committees and sector working parties had pinpointed a number of reasons for this state of affairs.

First, potential users did not know enough about the applications of the new technologies in their own sectors.

Secondly, management and unions feared the implications of technological change.

Thirdly, there were important technological gaps in the hardware and software offered by United Kingdom suppliers. Examples include control systems, sensors, actuators and transducers; microcomputers and minicomputers; and office systems.

Finally there was a lack of integration between suppliers of information technology (including hardware and software) and the makers of manufacturing plant and equipment, and both users and suppliers could not find skilled personnel needed to develop and apply advanced technologies more rapidly.

The current economic climate was adding to the difficulties, the director-general said. Both potential users and suppliers of advanced technologies had difficulty getting change accepted.

It also added to the constraints on capital and research and development financing in what was a capital-intensive, high-risk field.

Research and development effort in support of the wider application of advanced technologies, the NEDO committees and working parties have indicated, needed to be coordinated, particularly by the Government.

Sectors such as machine tools and office equipment were doubly important because many other sectors of the economy depended on them for the efficiency of their own operations. A joint effort by three sector working parties—office machinery, computers and telecommunications—should speed up cooperation between them and improve the supply of advanced office systems.

Consultations are now under way to identify ways of speeding up the application of advanced manufacturing systems of work under the NEDO umbrella now needed to be strengthened in a number of ways, Mr Chandler said.

1. The NEDO groups should give higher priority to encouraging key industrial sectors to adopt advanced technologies more rapidly.

2. The committees and working parties should work more closely with the information technology supply sectors to increase the United Kingdom sources of hardware and software. The Electronics Economic Development Committee in particular should develop a United Kingdom electronics strategy.

3. Government awareness programmes which had played a big part in increasing the knowledge of the opportunities for advanced technologies should now be focused on specific sectors.

4. Government should ensure that policies promote the development of new products, and encourage standards of quality and design.

5. Public spending on research and development should be coordinated to meet longer-term technological and commercial objectives.

6. More information on advanced technologies should be given, through closer collaboration between trade associations, research associations, and the Department of Industry's requirements boards.

7. The financing of new technology-based firms should be assisted, (for example by introducing a loan guarantee scheme).

8. Government, the Confederation of British Industry, and the Trades Union Congress should examine ways of ensuring an adequate supply of people capable of developing and applying the new technologies.

In some areas, United Kingdom firms were as technologically advanced as many of their international competitors. Examples included food and drink manufacturing; the application of microelectronics to underground mining and the chemicals industry.



Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director-general of NEDO: acceptance of new technology remains "sluggish".

ologies, the NEDO committees and working parties have indicated, needed to be coordinated, particularly by the Government.

Sectors such as machine tools and office equipment were doubly important because many other sectors of the economy depended on them for the efficiency of their own operations. A joint effort by three sector working parties—office machinery, computers and telecommunications—should speed up cooperation between them and improve the supply of advanced office systems.

Consultations are now under way to identify ways of speeding up the application of advanced manufacturing systems of work under the NEDO umbrella now needed to be strengthened in a number of ways, Mr Chandler said.

1. The NEDO groups should give higher priority to encouraging key industrial sectors to adopt advanced technologies more rapidly.

2. The committees and working parties should work more closely with the information technology supply sectors to increase the United Kingdom sources of hardware and software. The Electronics Economic Development Committee in particular should develop a United Kingdom electronics strategy.

3. Government awareness programmes which had played a big part in increasing the knowledge of the opportunities for advanced technologies should now be focused on specific sectors.

4. Government should ensure that policies promote the development of new products, and encourage standards of quality and design.

5. Public spending on research and development should be coordinated to meet longer-term technological and commercial objectives.

6. More information on advanced technologies should be given, through closer collaboration between trade associations, research associations, and the Department of Industry's requirements boards.

7. The financing of new technology-based firms should be assisted, (for example by introducing a loan guarantee scheme).

8. Government, the Confederation of British Industry, and the Trades Union Congress should examine ways of ensuring an adequate supply of people capable of developing and applying the new technologies.

In some areas, United Kingdom firms were as technologically advanced as many of their international competitors. Examples included food and drink manufacturing; the application of microelectronics to underground mining and the chemicals industry.

Mr Ingman said that neither he nor Gull was particularly worried by the revelation and that Sanger had been looking to force closer links with Gull for some time.

Gull has owned its stake in Sanger for the past 18 months. The two groups have complementary meat trading interests in Australia and Gulf Shipping is involved in transporting some of Sanger's products from Australia.

Sanger's principal bankers, Midland and Hambros, have confirmed their support for the group. Sanger's board says it is satisfied that the liquidity available is sufficient to absorb the loss created by Gull's collapse. Sanger's shares dipped by 1p to 17p last night.

Mr Douglas, marketing manager of the Provincial, pointed out that if the societies were to continue to have a lean period "I doubt that we will have any alternative but higher interest rates." This view was echoed by Mr Geoffrey Thornton, the society's general manager.

Anticipating to some extent the forthcoming report from the Building Societies Association on alternative sources of finance for society operations, the Provincial confirmed its belief that the personal sector remained the proper source of funds.

Mr Douglas said the society considered it must continue to move into line with interest rates to attract sufficient investment. "If this means a higher cost to the borrower this must be preferable to an ever-lengthening mortgage queue," he added.

Extract from the Report and Accounts to 30th June 1979.

1979 (9 months) 1978 (15 months)

Turnover 7,309.8 2,022.0
Profit before tax 502.9 28.1
Earnings per share 6.75p 2.03p
Shareholders' Funds 1,743.0 372.9

Points made by the Chairman, Mr. Leonard Remington:—the general business tempo of the group remains satisfactory

—BG continue to enjoy buoyant demand for wiring accessories

—EFA have a steady requirement for fluorescent accessories although demand for starter switches has slowed

—FWM and EP have good order books for trade mouldings

—KI has corrected its problems and with a more streamlined operation should produce an adequate result

Slowdown for US economy

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 10

America's economic activity is slowing down and is set to decline further in coming months, according to new government reports.

At the same time, a new inflation report says there is little hope of significant short-term improvement.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics reported that wholesale prices for finished goods rose by 0.8 per cent (adjusted) in December. This was the first rise registered since last June, but wholesale prices for semi-finished goods were up by 1.2 per cent.

The Department of Commerce's latest business survey suggests that real private fixed investment spending this year may rise by only 1 to 2 per cent, compared with 4.5 to 5.5 per cent in 1979.

Most businesses are reporting high sales levels so far, but cuts in planned investment suggest they are expecting the economy to slow.

House building is already showing a significant decline. Sales of new houses were down 1.7 per cent in November against October. And a new forecast by the Mellon Bank's economists suggests that total new construction this year will be about 1.4 million units, which is 17 per cent below 1979.

Federal Reserve officials continue to complain loudly in public about the rate of inflation and thereby strengthen the case for intention of softening its tight credit policies. Mr Charles Partee, one of the Fed's governors, said last night that recent money supply figures had been "amazingly favourable".

Figures for the first quarter of 1980 might not be quite so good, he said.

Wholesale prices have gained by 12.5 per cent over the last year, with the index now at 227.8 (1967 equals 100), prices, in particular, are moving so erratically that no clear trend is apparent.

Diamond field may be among world's largest

By Michael Prest

A diamond field which may be one of the biggest in the world has been discovered by the Ashton Joint Venture for the Ashton Creek, Western Australia, according to reports from Australia last night. But no indication was available of the quality of the stones or their number.

Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, which has 52.5 per cent of the venture and is 82.2 per cent owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc, is reported to have said that only five fields are known to be bigger.

The progress report on the venture during the fourth quarter of 1979 said that mapping indicated a kimberlite pipe—the geological claim in which diamonds are characteristically found—designated AK 1, and alluvial deposits

along Smoke Creek. AK 1 is estimated to be 45 hectares in size.

This compares with 146 hectares for Mwadui in Tanzania, the world's largest, and 106 hectares for the Orapa deposit in Botswana operated by De Beers. South Africa's Premier mine covers 30 hectares.

It may be true that the Ashton partners—who include Ashton Mining, AO Australia, Tanaua, Sibaka, and Northern Mining—have located a field of considerable size within their claim area. But the progress report is careful to say that the diamond content of the kimberlite and alluvial deposits very widely and more work is needed.

Preliminary work suggests that the two deposits range in width from 50 to several hundred metres, and in depth from one to five metres.

CWS intensifies hunt for new chief

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Management consultants are to be brought in by the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) to find a successor as chief executive to Sir Arthur Sugden, who is due to retire in September. The CWS board has decided to look outside the movement for possible candidates as well as considering internal candidates.

The CWS supplies goods and services worth £1,700m a year to Britain's 11,000 Co-op shops operated by the 206 retail societies, whose representatives make up the governing board.

A decision on the new chief executive is expected to be made during the summer.

Although the Co-op is Britain's largest retailer, its market share has declined in recent years. But the 1979 results, due out soon, are expected to show a sales growth around 3 per cent with no further erosion in market share.

The Co-op is claiming substantially increased business from the launch of its own credit card which although used so far by only 35 societies, has attracted 35,000 cardholders, the largest number for any individual store card.

The choice of Sir Arthur's successor has assumed greater importance because of moves to unify the movement. The Co-op union, the central coordinating body, is exploring the latest of many plans to bring together the retail societies and the CWS activities.

The CWS is to have a meeting next month with Co-operative Retail Services, the £415m-a-year retail sales giant which grew out of an ambulance operation for societies in difficulties.

The chances of the two combining are not rated high in the movement but with these key discussions coming up, the CWS has acted quickly to appoint a new chairman as successor to Mr William Farrow, who retired unexpectedly last month, although he retained his

Bar put on Cyprus textile imports

Imports of textiles from Cyprus into Britain are to be restricted under a voluntary agreement covering shirts, trousers, blouses, dresses and work clothing. The agreement runs until the end of 1980.

Action to protect British textile manufacturers from cheap, man-made fibre imports from the United States is being urged by Mr John Smith, Opposition spokesman for trade. He has written to Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, suggesting restrictions as an interim measure pending any EEC move.

£2m flooding claims

General Accident has received claims totaling £2m after the recent flooding in south Wales and south-west England. It is also processing up to 70 claims arising from the earthquake in the Carlisle area last month.

position as chief executive of the North Midlands Society. The new chairman is Mr Peter Paxton, 56, who has been chief executive officer of the Cambridge and District Co-operative Society for seven years. Mr Paxton is an influential figure in the national movement with a seat on the union's central executive committee.

Mr Paxton is an influential figure in the national movement with a seat on the union's central executive committee.

Mr Paxton is an influential figure in the national movement with a seat on the union's central executive committee.

Mr Paxton is an influential figure in the national movement with a seat on the union's central executive committee.

Mr Paxton is an influential figure in the national movement with a seat on the union's central executive committee.

Mr Paxton is an influential figure in the national movement with a seat on the union's central executive committee.

Mr Paxton is an influential figure in the national movement with a seat on the union's central executive committee.

Mr Paxton is an influential figure in the national movement with a seat on the union's central executive committee.

Pot Black success the cue for snooker revival

Television's big break for Riley

Nothing save inflation goes on for ever and nothing is more fickle than the fancy of armchair addicts of television sport. But the love affair between the snooker sportsman and the hair oiled, fancy waistcoated heroes of the green baize shows no sign of waning. Skating, showjumping, wrestling all have their devotees, but none generates the excitement of darts or snooker.

A small company called E. J. Riley can afford to smile. Yesterday it had its annual meeting amid the luxury of London's Connaught Rooms. This time they celebrated a jump in pre-tax profits from



Sweden expects record deficit

Sweden's Government has set out a record deficit in next year's budget, with more than a quarter of public spending financed by debts.

Attempts to hold down public spending were defeated by higher oil costs and automatic increases in welfare benefits.

The deficit for the financial year starting on July 1 will be 550,400 kronor (£5,777m) compared with 490,000 kronor (£5,111m).

Mr Ingemar Mundebo, the Minister for Budgetary Affairs, said forecasts of similar deficits well into the 1980s gave cause for concern.

Japan selling water

Mitsui and Co. of Japan is negotiating to export fresh water to Kuwait in idle tankers. The company is testing the market in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to sell water from Yakushima island which has high rainfall.

Dutch wage freeze

Mr Andreas Van Aag, the Dutch Prime Minister, announced a two month wage freeze after the failure to agree a four-month voluntary wage pause with employers and trade unions.

German pay claim

The West German metal workers union is demanding an increase of 10 per cent with a minimum of 153 marks (about £40) a month rise for 12,000 members in Rhineland-Palatinate.

EEC growth slows

EEC figures show industrial production in the Community grew four per cent last year, well above the 2.4 per cent increase in 1978.

But latest monthly figures confirm that production in the Community is slowing down.

US silver prices rise

Silver speculators, whose buying helped boost the metal's price six-fold last year, are apparently not swayed by the New York commodity exchange's moves to restrict their holdings. Silver for delivery this month rose \$1.69 an ounce to settle at \$33.50 on the exchange.

Oil imports increase

Japan's imports of crude oil in 1979 would probably be the second largest ever at more than 280 million kilolitres, industry officials said yesterday. Statistics showed that imports between January and November last year were up 5.07 per cent on last year.

Italy's car exports fall

Italy's output of cars dropped to 1.49 million units in 1979, from 1.509 million the previous year, according to Auto Makers. Car exports also showed a downward trend, to 630,000 from 640,000 in 1978. Exports of industrial vehicles rose to 39,000 from 38,500.

Chrysler aid offer

Chrysler Corporation has received a cash aid offer from Michigan that could provide the company with more than \$200m. The most important element calls for the company to mortgage its newly renovated Trenton engine plant in return for a loan from Michigan's state pension fund.

Motor plants close

General Motors Corporation said it would temporarily halt production at six plants next week, bringing its total of workers on temporary layoff to 30,300. The shutdown will affect car production at assembly plants in Michigan, Kansas, California and Ohio.

Resurgence of private demand behind the price boom, bankers say

Gold reverts to its traditional role

Although gold may be settling back from the high achieved at the beginning of this year, few European bankers are counting on a sharp fall in price.

This is because the belief is growing that the demand for gold has undergone a structural change in the last 12 months. In Europe, the Middle and Far East and North America, gold is being bought by people who in the past would never have dreamed of buying the metal. Perhaps even more important for current price developments, those people who hold gold are simply not selling.

It is the growth in individual demand that lies behind the latest gold rush rather than any diversification of reserve assets by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries market.

It now seems doubtful that the monetary authorities of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, the three Opec nations with a strong surplus position, were behind the latest price rise. But it is known that Arab trading houses have been significant buyers of gold, apparently to satisfy private demand.

The gold market is a difficult market to analyse because final demand is diverse and often concealed. It is a market dominated by emotions rather than logic, and predominant emotion is fear.

Over the last 12 months, the world has seen the "boar people" turned out to be the "boar people" in Iran, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The British public, which has never experienced invasion or occupation by enemy forces, may be shocked by such events but does not think immediately of buying gold.

Elsewhere in the world, outside North America, such scenes on the television screen night after night awake old memories that in times of crisis, gold is often the only way of ensuring escape from death. The blocking of Iran's assets in United States banks is also a reminder that gold is a portable asset.

In West Germany, for example, many people owe their existence today to a bag of gold coins kept under the bed which was finally used to bribe an escapee to the West ahead of invading Soviet troops. In France and Belgium, many a family was able to survive enemy occupation in the Second World War because of a private gold hoard.

The argument that fear is the main reason behind the present gold rush is

substantiated by the almost total absence of private sales, despite the dramatic increase in price. The typical gold holder is well off, and does not need to realize profits to finance purchases such as a house or a car.

The other major factor sustaining the price of gold is the shortage of new supply. Although the Soviet Union has reappeared in the market during the past few days, it is believed that its gold sales over the past year were well down on the level achieved in 1978.

Now that gold is so expensive, and President Carter has cut back grain sales to Russia, the Soviet Union will have to sell even less of the metal to meet their hard currency needs in 1980.

Although demand may calm down after the excesses of last week, shortage of supply is likely to be a dominant factor on gold markets this year.

The conviction has grown that the gold price can surge upward without severely affecting currency markets. In such circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the West's central banks have decided, for the time being at least, against dumping gold on the market to quell speculative excesses.

Peter Norman

Too little help given to redundant executives, institute survey says

By Patricia Tisdall

Management Correspondent

Redundant executives are not being given enough help, the Institute of Personnel Management says in a survey published yesterday. In particular, the Professional and Executive Register, the Government's employment agency is criticized as being of little use in helping redundant executives find new jobs even though all are encouraged to register.

The survey found that only 20 per cent of the companies questioned used the agency to recruit junior executives. For senior executives the proportion fell to 10 per cent. Nearly half of those which did use the agency said they were dissatisfied with the service and some were very dissatisfied.

The agency was accused of offering only a passive service and of lacking industrial and commercial knowledge. It was said to be confused between the Professional and Executive Register's social and commercial roles. It was seen

as having a bureaucratic image and poor status.

Help given by companies themselves was also considered inadequate. While policy statements claimed that extensive efforts would be made to help redundant executives, remarks made during interviews indicated that the reality may be very different.

For example, while stating that in theory there was no discrimination against employing an executive made redundant by another company, interviewees nearly always qualified this with remarks such as: "Mind you, it's bound to make you look more critically at his application form," and "you still wonder why they let him go if he was any good."

Although voluntary redundancy was frowned on (because of the risk of losing the best staff), 20 per cent of companies used the method.

The most common cause of redundancies for executives was a change in management structure. The decision on who to

make redundant was most frequently based on work performance.

The institute says companies "have no doubt enough to cope effectively with the problem." It calls for a planned approach including career counselling, sabbaticals, and preparation for early retirement.

Sixty per cent of respondents said they had formal procedures for dealing with redundancies at executive level. But there were discrepancies between policies and implementation. While companies were willing to give staff time off to attend interviews and for consultation with counsellors or tax consultants, they tended to wait to be asked rather than to advise people or to make facilities available as a matter of course.

Too few companies gave part-time or consultancy work to redundant executives. "Executive Redundancy", available from the Institute of Personnel Management, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London, WC1H 0HX, price £15.

UK doubts on Soviet credit link renewal

The British Government has not yet decided whether to renegotiate a \$500m credit to the Soviet Union opened under a 1975 trade agreement, and due to expire on February 16.

The credit line is one of the tools which the Ministry has been discussing since United Kingdom-Soviet relations worsened after the Afghanistan coup.

About £550m of the credit has so far been taken up, mainly in the form of buyer credits banked by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Political sources said they did not expect any announcement on the trade agreement before Parliament reassembled on January 14.

Much would also depend on the attitude of Britain's European trading competitors and a move was not expected without coordination with these nations, sources said. They added that a refusal to negotiate a new or extended agreement might have more adverse effects on British industry than Soviet industry. —Reuters

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Need for changes in companies' board structure and accounting

From Mr J. B. H. Jackson

Sir, The proposals in the Companies Bill concerning the duties of directors to their employees—Hugh Stephenson's "Slow-burning fuse" (*Business News*, January 8)—should be welcomed by the community as a whole and particularly by company directors.

This is not because it reflects "best practice", which it does. Nor is it because it moves directors from the necessity of always being able to rationalize their decisions as being "in the interests of shareholders"—and pretty drastic contractions of this has required sometimes.

It is because the proposals make it finally clear that the prime duty owed by directors is to their company, although in the course of discharging that duty they must take into account, in a fiduciary way, interests of shareholders and employees.

Any "industry-dependent" society has an interest in determining the way in which directors see that duty to their company and particularly how they are held accountable for it. In which way they discharge it. Of "portmanteau" way of describing this duty would be as "to ensure the continuity of the enterprise." This implies a concern for continuity of employment at some level. In a competitive and otherwise hostile environment the faithful discharge of that duty will necessitate decisions from time to time that either shareholders or employees or both will dislike.

The fact that people dislike a decision does not mean it is against their interests. However, it does put a spotlight on the whole question of accountability. Continuation of effective self-accountability is plainly unsatisfactory. The answer to this must now be found in the structure of boards. This answer could be in a better use of non-executive directors evolving ultimately into a two-tier system

suitable to our industrial environment.

Continuity is, or ought to be, the motivating force underlying reductions in manning levels, whether directly or indirectly by technological innovation. Such reductions are naturally disliked by those immediately affected and often also by remaining employees, even though they benefit from the greater prospects of continuity.

Continuity is also, or ought to be, the cause underlying pressure for the adoption of inflation accounting to define distributable profits. Such inflation accounting may well be disliked by shareholders. It probably reduces the profit available for distribution to them and the matching accretion to reserves is not intended (the goal being continuity) ever actually to come into their hands.

Nevertheless, if they are willing participants in a situation in which society as a whole requires continuity to be the dominant factor, their interests should be seen in that light and held to exist from the possibility of maximizing distributable profits by the adoption of accounting policies regarded by directors as inimical to continuity.

The significant and useful Stephenson's "fuse" lies under the subjects of board structures and accounting policies. It is time that the thought that has been given to both these subjects was again directed more towards the subjects which are very important in an industrial community and can ultimately have a profound impact both on the rate of adaptation to technological change and on the climate of industrial relations.

Some of the nastiest problems at present under our noses make it clear that time is not on our side. Moreover, with regard to board structures, there are again ideas floating around in Brussels and Strasbourg, some of which are wrong in themselves in that they link board structures too closely to

employee participation, and others of which are not suited to the British situation insofar as they are somewhat "germanic" in the rigidity of their approach.

If we do not make more progress ourselves, however, events may overtake us. Let us hope "the fuse" does not burn too slowly.

J. B. H. JACKSON, Director, Philips Industries, Arundel Great Court, 8 Arundel Street, London WC2R 3DT, January 10.

From Mr John Waters
Sir, Hugh Stephenson makes the excellent point in his article (January 8) that the Companies Bill reflects existing "best practice" where directors take employees' interests into account. It is for this reason that The Industrial Society welcomes the Bill.

Directors, however, can turn to immediate action rather than long-term worrying. To give effect to this nebulous requirement a first step should be the provision of financial information about the company at least comparable to that given to shareholders. Another implication is the setting up of a formal joint consultative system to take into account the views of employees prior to managerial decision taking.

If this latter step is taken on a voluntary basis as a result of the Companies Bill we may yet all be spared some future "Industrial Democracy and Participation Bill" straitjacket as an obligatory requirement.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WATERS, Associate Adviser, Industrial Relations Department, The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG, January 9.

Role of reserve asset

From Mr D. R. Pearson

Sir, Trust the people. They may be smarter than the economists. Your leading article of January 4 rightly recommends that "in some way holders of dollars have to be offered some reserve asset in terms and in the quantities sufficient to satisfy their current desire to diversify out of the dollar."

In its own way the market is trying to say what it thinks the reserve asset should be and helping to establish those terms. A step towards monetary stability will have been taken when any international trading currency becomes freely and unequivocally convertible, on creditably predictable terms, into some generally acceptable reserve asset.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Quantity is not a problem: because the ideal reserve asset total quantity is fixed and does not have to be decided. Availability will look after itself if the price of the asset is right, in terms of the unfixed paper money that serves the people as a medium of exchange and as a store of value.

Sir Michael's message for survival

From Mr Alexander Kenworthy
Sir, I hope that every sensible person in Britain will understand the message sent out by Sir Michael Edwards in *The Times* today (January 2).

There is no future for any industry in this country if people—particularly trade union officials and company directors—persist in buying foreign cars and other products.

Britain has gone through difficult times since 1945 and made many mistakes, but surely it is time that we all realized that if we do not buy our own products we do not deserve to survive as an industrial nation.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER KENWORTHY, Holly Hill, Ewell, Surrey.

Energy gap complacency

From Dr B. R. T. Keene

Sir, Your editorial comment to the effect that "coal at almost any price will retain its importance at least until the energy gap is behind us" (my italics) leaves one of your readers, at least, in a quandary. Should I inquire of the author what information he has that is not available to the rest of us, or simply stand aghast at his monumental complacency?

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN KEENE, Cranmer, 108 Marshall Road, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent, ME8 0AN.

Qualities absent in struggle to restore British industry

From Mr T. H. Hawkins

Sir, This morning I received the annual report and accounts of an engineering group which records its eleventh successive year of growth. Apart from the good financial news, many shareholders will have welcomed the unusual enclosure of a paper recently delivered by Joe Osola, the group's chief executive, to a meeting of engineers in the Midlands.

The paper is in itself remarkable for its penetrating analysis of the circumstances which have led to the decline of British manufacturing industry over the last 20 years. Government, politicians, civil servants, banks, finance houses and trade unions are all reviewed and shown to be not quite the prime influences on Britain's ailing industry which confronting protagonists would have us believe.

In Mr Osola's view, what has been lacking is good leadership, a vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of responsibility, a sense of commitment, a sense of achievement, a sense of progress, a sense of growth, a sense of development, a sense of innovation, a sense of creativity, a sense of imagination, a sense of vision, a sense of purpose, a sense of

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Waiting for the next tap stock

It seemed a good day for the monetary authorities in the gilt-edged market. With the market in a more bullish frame of mind and institutional coffers starting to fill once again, the Government Broker was able to run out the remainder of the long "tap"—perhaps as much as £400m-£500m of it. On top of that there was at least some interest in the new short "tap"—possibly to the tune of £100m-£200m.

All of this should be good news for monetary control, not least for the January money supply figures that the market has been feeling rather nervous about in spite of the apparent slackening in monetary growth in November/December. The unknown factor in all this, however, has been the amount of net sales the authorities achieved yesterday. The feeling in some parts of the market yesterday was that they may not have been all that large.

That is the case, then it is unlikely to be long before we see a new long-dated stock launched. Certainly, yesterday's Central Government borrowing figures for December were quite as bad as feared and though the market may well have discounted a full year PSBR of around £9,000m, there is little scope for the authorities to ease up on their funding programme, particularly if CTDs are being heavily applied towards tax payments at the moment.

Highland Distilleries

Judging the downturn

The response by Highland Distilleries to Hiram Walker's \$80m cash offer suggests that at this stage Highland is prepared to allow the issue to become bogged down in detail. It can afford to do that; its share price at 141p is still riding 11p above the terms and big institutional shareholders—Britannic with 5 per cent and Prudential with 4.2 per cent—seem to be saying that they don't like the look of the offer.

Thus, Highland avoids any discussion of the underlying asset position (which I think will be the crucial argument if this bid follows its full course), gives no profits forecast or any indication of future dividend policy. It means that Highland has several important shots in its locker if it needs to use them—and Hiram must decide by a week today whether to extend its offer, and presumably if it does by what amount. It will raise the terms even that the response so far has been negative.

That begs the question about whether Hiram will continue or consider that it has enough on its plate with its plans to move into the Canadian energy industry and merge with Goddard & Worts without battling through the complications involved in a successful bid for Highland.

The complexity of Highland's links with Robertson & Baxter, an important blunder in which Highland holds a 35.4 per cent stake and with which it shares the benefits of Highland's best-known Scotch brand, Famous Grouse, are spelt out in Highland's latest document which includes an outline of the agreement between the two.

Until now Highland has treated its stake in Robertson as an investment taking dividend income and valuing it in its books at only £0.2m. But it now says that the "commercial reality" of the association is that it is not merely a trade investment.

Quite apart from the sort of sums thrown up by consolidating the Robertson stake, its share of Robertson net assets would mean that Hiram's terms are perhaps as much as 30p short of Highland's potential net value. That debate comes later, however. First, we shall have to see whether Hiram has the confidence to go further, and it would be no surprise to see Highland's share price expressing such doubts next week.

English China Clays

Shots in the locker

After a sluggish first half, when it was dogged by bad weather and the transport strike, the second half has really come good for English China Clays to leave full year profits 35 per cent ahead at £33.1m. Indeed, the underlying performance was even better with £3.8m of one-off debits charged direct to profits and a £1.6m extraordinary credit arising from a claim to claw back stock relief taken below the line.

How much that is conservative accounting

and how much it reflects ECC's concern about the 1980 outlook is uncertain. But now that it has proved it can get back on a growth track after the previous year's slip, the key factor now for the shares is how hard it will be hit by the recession.

The first quarter of this year has got off to a good start with an average 12½ per cent price rise from January 1 and volume holding up. ECC says it is uncertain about the course of the recession. But its stocks are beginning to rise and the last time destocking in the paper industry took place in a big way five years ago, clay demand slipped a lot more than the 2.3 per cent downturn for which the group's internal forecasts are budgeting.

ECC, in common with other groups, has also weathered the anticipated downturn in quarries, again due to good price increases, and profits in the quarry division rose almost a tenth to £7.1m. With transport also £400,000 ahead at £2.7m, the only black spot was building where provisions on a contract in Northern Ireland and closure losses on a couple of ill-judged ventures in the West Indies and the Middle East have meant a £1.1m write-off, offsetting perhaps a £600,000 contribution from the leisure side.

There is still enough momentum to provide a strong opening half this year. But a dull second half will lead to little earnings growth this year and the fully-taxed p/e ratio of 8 looks high compared with what is available on similar investments.

As promised, the dividend has gone up by just over a quarter to 7.1p a share gross for a yield of 8.8 per cent at 81p. Longer-term there are still nagging worries that the centre of the paper industry could move from Scandinavia, where ECC has its monopoly, to the southern United States—hence ECC's move to buy a small clay producer there at the end of last year, whose £10m price tag has caused balance sheet gearing to edge up.

Sotheby

Up goes the dividend

Although Sotheby Parke Bernet figures were not up to best expectations, they provide little support for the bid rumours that have had the share price fluctuating during the past year. Moreover fears of possible action by the Restrictive Practices Court also appear to have been assuaged, while the



The Earl of Westmorland, chairman of Sotheby Parke Bernet.

antique dealers' buyers' premium case against Sotheby's and Christie's has been set for a distant date in 1981.

With profits up by 17 per cent to £8.2m, Sotheby has boosted the dividend 28 per cent to a total of 16.4p gross, where the yield of 4.26 per cent at 385p is now more in line with that of Christie's 4.7 per cent. The strength of sterling undoubtedly had a detrimental effect on the results which showed a 22 per cent increase in gross revenue to £38.3m on net sales of £186m, compared with £161m the previous year. Sotheby's believe that sales would have topped the £200m mark but for exchange losses.

With the fine art market in the United States improving its contribution annually—last year sales amounted to £66.7m of the group total—and the general flight from money, it is hardly surprising that the most dominant feature of Sotheby's trading in the first four months of the current year was a 31 per cent increase in United States auction sales. So, despite a warning about the company's vulnerability to inflation, its optimism expressed in the dividend is probably justified.

Some of those now keeping their fingers crossed for the American hostages in Iran are the sober-suited men in international banking.

The mixture of politics with banking is anathema to them. But they have already been dragged into the conflict between America and Iran, and could become even more deeply involved if the hostages are not released soon.

It is now clear that countries with big financial centres and which are close allies of the United States would force their commercial banks to impose severe restrictions on their business with Iran if the United Nations approved sanctions. That includes Britain.

The unnamed American officials who said that such restrictions would be enforced whether or not a sanctions resolution was approved, probably sprang more from wishful thinking than from fact.

America would certainly like its allies to commit themselves to such action, especially now that Russia has indicated that it will veto a sanctions resolution. But their agreement is not yet in the bag.

European bankers feel that the contamination of their commercial and business relationships by politics is shared to some extent by their central banks. This was illustrated clearly by the enthusiastic reception which the Americans experienced when they toured Europe and Japan late last year to drum up support for President Carter's decision to freeze Iranian assets.

Far from joining in the freeze, Britain, West Germany, Switzerland and others refused at that stage to contemplate any financial measures against Iran. Bankers breathed a sigh of relief.

Iran: how far will the banks be made to go?



President Carter entertaining Mrs Thatcher in Washington last month: her unequivocal support for the American line has caused some concern in the City.

Since then there has been a definite shift of sentiment towards the Americans. This has been most marked at the political level and most noticeable in Britain. Grumblings from the City suggest that British bankers are less than happy with Mrs Thatcher's apparently unequivocal support for the Americans.

The British Government has drawn the line at freezing Iran's assets, but has now agreed to impose restrictions on new deposits in British banks by official Iranian bodies, on new borrowing and on converting official Iranian dollars into other currencies, if the United Nations approves sanctions.

It may yet decide to go ahead with these measures even without a sanctions resolution if other European countries and Japan join in.

One reason why America's allies might agree to do that is, ironically, the United States threat of sanctions against the Soviet Union in retaliation for the invasion of Afghanistan.

The enormous volume of the debt in the Euro-bankers' view with horror the possibility of financial sanctions affecting their relations with Eastern Europe. Sanctions against Iran are the lesser evil. There are two slightly different sorts of reason why British clearing banks hope that even these will not be imposed in the end. The first is the long-term damage that would be done to their customer relations and to the trust underlying them.

The second reason is more straightforwardly commercial. Many British banks have substantial claims against Iran. In

most cases these are of longer maturity than the deposits held by the banks. In some they are considerably larger than the deposits.

If normal commercial relations between Iran and Britain are suspended these banks could eventually find themselves whistling for their money.

Such a prospect understandably sends shivers through the banking world. There is, however, a slightly more optimistic version of this financial game plan which suggests that British banks might in fact benefit if the Americans persuade their allies to go ahead with such measures.

It has been of key importance to the Americans to get to the widespread agreement for action against Iran. It is virtually inconceivable that Britain would decide to go it alone with the Americans on the imposition of financial restrictions. These can be properly effective only if all the major banking centres join in.

action against Iran, then Britain will no longer be singled out.

It is, however, extremely hard to substantiate such stories. Some bankers claim that so far there have been negligible repercussions on London's role as a financial centre from the United States-Iran troubles.

Other Middle Eastern countries, they say, have taken note of the American freeze. Certainly, the evidence from the foreign exchange markets in recent weeks is that demand for sterling is undiminished and Arab money is probably among that coming into London.

It has been of key importance to the Americans to get to the widespread agreement for action against Iran. It is virtually inconceivable that Britain would decide to go it alone with the Americans on the imposition of financial restrictions. These can be properly effective only if all the major banking centres join in.

But the longer the hostages are held in violation of international law the harder it is for America's allies to refuse to match verbal support with action.

It is probably still true that if the hostages are released unharmed the bankers can uncross their fingers and return to business as usual. But one semi-permanent side-effect of the crisis will be an enormous boost to lawyers' business on both sides of the Atlantic.

They have enough work to last them for months if not years. On the other side of the counter-writing concerning Iranian deposits with foreign branches of American banks. They are also now getting their teeth into changes banks want to make in the structure of syndicated loans.

The decision by Chase Manhattan to declare an Iranian loan in default on technical grounds and without giving full information to all syndicate members will lead to a vast increase in the legal documentation on these loans.

Transformer makers on a slimming diet

Richard Evans

GEC Power Transformers, whose workforce has fallen by three quarters in a decade to a mere 280, recently won crucial contracts worth £4m, including an order to build nine transformers for Drax power station in Yorkshire.

The new contracts, along with large export orders from Australia and Hong Kong, guarantee the immediate future of GEC's Stafford plant; but they do not signal the start of a bright new future for the transformer industry, which has become little short of an industrial disaster area. GEC Power Transformers survives, but the decline which has plagued the business since the mid-1960s has claimed other well-known victims.

The most recent was Ferranti, which would have closed its transformer plant much earlier had it not been for government intervention. Last September it finally decided to pull out and should complete remaining orders at its Hallowood plant by the spring.

The downfall of a once booming industry began with the completion of 275 kilovolt (kV) and 400 kV systems which had kept the overextended business reasonably busy.

With home orders rapidly dwindling, British companies felt the pinch as European groups began to compete in traditional United Kingdom export markets. It became apparent that the British had dropped behind technologically. Since 1965 the number of companies producing major transformers has dwindled from about 14 to fewer than half a dozen and the industry's workforce has been halved in the last decade.

As companies searched for export orders during the 1970s they came up against further barriers. The energy crisis and projections of slower industrial growth resulted in the dampening of demand while environ-

mentalists—particularly in the United States—held back nuclear power stations and the orders that went with them.

Developing countries, such as South Korea, stopped ordering from United Kingdom companies as they themselves became more highly industrialised and East European countries, searching for hard currency, began successfully to undercut British groups.

But it was the intervention of the Japanese in the latter part of the seventies which was to be the real catastrophe for United Kingdom companies chasing export orders. In the last three to four years Japan has managed to dominate the world market and now has about 40 per cent of the available orders overseas.

The few British companies still left in the industry have been reduced to a subsistence level in recent years just to stay alive. GEC carried out its "restructuring" a year ago, with the inevitable redundancies, so it could reduce overheads and become more competitive.

Parsons Peebles in Edinburgh is going through the same process now. Last month it announced it was cutting its 1,750 workforce by 400 because of the fall in demand. But its decision to emerge successfully from the industry's gloomy past is reflected in its decision still to go ahead with a £500,000 investment programme.

Mr Peter Saunders, commercial director of GEC Power Transformers, sums up the recent past of the industry as a "disaster story". He believes there is still too little demand chasing too little de-

mand. "We were delighted to get these latest contracts and everybody here heaved sighs of relief."

The lack of demand at home is such that any one of the company still producing transformers could fill all orders and would still need export trade.

"We are not such an important segment of the economy as we used to be," Mr Saunders adds. "There is not the demand to meet the capacity. Nobody has yet decided to cut out and get out—the market forces are having to do it for them."

He, together with others in the industry, believes that there is a way ahead through all the gloom and doom. With companies having introduced, or undergoing, pruning in an effort to be more competitive there are still overseas orders to be won—especially in South Africa, Greece, Australia, Saudi Arabia and India.

Mr Geoffrey Harper, one of the directors of Hawker Siddley's power transformer plant at Walthamstow, says: "It is going to be difficult, but I think we are probably as well placed as anybody."

Parsons Peebles is confident that it will pull through, while GEC, boosted by the Drax order from the Central Electricity Generating Board, says that it is strong enough to survive. The hopes and determination to succeed will not, of course, be a guarantee in themselves of success in gaining orders against the strong competition from overseas, even though the industry has been awarded as a result of Britain's expanding nuclear power station programme.

As one company spokesman put it: "I would have thought the worst was over for the British power transformer industry. It depends on what happens to oil and gas and how much electricity is going to be used in the future—and the next five years are crucial."

Technology

Stepping up the rate of innovation

A new role emerged this week for the committees and sector working parties of the National Economic Development Office—the development of technology strategies for the various sectors of United Kingdom industry.

The proposal came from the Government's Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (ACARD); though the role is not yet officially confirmed it is in line with present NEDD thinking.

The urgency of the task is set out plainly at the beginning of this week's ACARD report on technological change: if Britain is to survive as a trading nation it is essential to increase the rate of technological innovation.

New industries, key industries of the future, must be identified and fostered. They will not arise spontaneously; they will grow out of existing industries, in many cases out of the conjunction of existing technologies and industrial sectors.

Different industries require different forms of technological innovation; hence the call for sectoral strategies—to establish goals and devise policies for attaining them through coordinated research and development.

Pointers to the new strategies required are to be found in the ACARD report. Different factors will affect the older industries, such as steelmaking and vehicle assembly; small businesses; industries which have lost competitiveness; service industries; and new industries.

In the older industries, there is competition not only with other advanced industrial nations but also with low-wage, developing countries, backed by the latest production technology and often with a substantial capacity for exports.

In Britain these industries are in general not competitive, because their labour productivity is low and this will get overseas competitors adopt new technology.

So in this sector future success will depend on companies adopting more efficient manufacturing methods. Research and development must aim at more automation, production more cost-effective design and higher reliability in manufacturing processes and end-products. This could well be one area where foreign technology may need to be imported.

Even if productivity does improve, however, traditional export markets in developing countries will be lost to new industries growing up in these countries. These industries require know-how and advanced equipment, and this must mean scope for export business.

As to small enterprises, the advisory council noted a gross imbalance in the national pattern of R and D resources. Companies with more than 5,000 employees accounted for more than 80 per cent of both research and development manpower and industrial R and D spending, and received more than 90 per cent of the total government spending on industrial R and D.

In other words, small businesses spend little on research and development. Often they depend on their founders' experience and contacts, which are inevitably limited, rather than on any formal research and development organisation. More and better consultancy services would enable small

firms to keep abreast of advances in technology; these services could be provided by contract research organisations, research associations, government and industry itself.

Large companies will rarely translate their complete research output into production. Exploitable "surplus" research could be licensed to existing small firms, or new small companies could be set up by the large ones to exploit appropriate ideas. Small companies were better able to exploit advances in technology.

Turning to industries that have lost competitiveness, the advisory council traced a common sequence of events which had led to crises in a variety of United Kingdom finished-goods industries, where imports had risen substantially in recent years—eg, electronic appliances, consumer electronics, cutlery and office machinery.

In the first stage, goods from abroad undercut domestic products and gain a significant market share. The home industry's defensive response is to reduce prices, make losses and then retreat into the higher priced end of the market.

In order to maintain its traditional place in the market it may also import and market some of the foreign products under a United Kingdom brand name. Overseas companies will then start to compete in the higher price bracket.

The United Kingdom manufacturer may then try to respond at this late stage with plans to invest in new equipment and product redesign which is necessary for effective competition. This recovery of the lost market is impossible.

"This kind of pressure," the advisory council says, "is likely to be applied across an increasingly wide range of products over the next 15 years as Japan and the newly industrialised countries which have adopted Japanese tactics reach the limits of existing markets."

Service industries, including the service parts of the information technology industries, will grow in importance in the years ahead. By contrast with the United Kingdom manufacturing sector, the service industries use labour efficiently by international standards.

Higher productivity in manufacturing through the adoption of new technology should lead to more employment in the traditional service industries for some of the displaced unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Here the benefits will often be taken up in providing more and improved services rather than in reduced employment. New technologies will inevitably create new employment opportunities, in both established and completely new industries. The information industry, in particular, is likely to mature into a high volume industry, offering substantial job opportunities.

In this, as in other areas, the trend will be towards a blurring of traditional boundaries between industrial sectors. Indeed, the NEDD sector working parties (if they still exist) 10 years from now will include a fair number of completely new sectors which have not yet been thought of.

Kenneth Owen

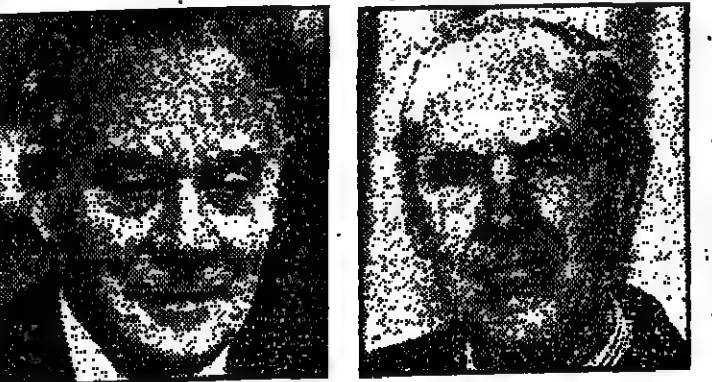
Business Diary: Plane tales from Southern Rhodesia

Salisbury. At 10.30 yesterday morning a British Airways plane came in low over the swimming pools of Salisbury and landed at the airport of the Rhodesian capital, the first to do so for 14 years.

The airliner, an American jumbo jet, was captained on the final Nairobi to Salisbury stretch of the 5,500-mile trip from London by a former Rhodesian Air Force pilot, Michael Murray.

On board were 369 passengers, including me. Sitting in the very front seat at the head of the plane was Ross Stainton, BA's chairman, and in the only other seat next to him was Sir Henry Phillips, former African colonial official and banker.

Of the BA chairman's guests on board this inaugural flight no one was more fêted than Sir Henry, for he it was who had played a part in seeing that this plum route was awarded not to the private enterprise airline, British Caledonian, but to its bitter rival British Airways, the United Kingdom's flag carrier.



Sir Henry Phillips (left), a member of the Civil Aviation Authority board, and Ross Stainton, British Airways chairman, front seats on the Salisbury Jumbo.

Southern Rhodesia, but did not operate the route from 1965 after the imposition of sanctions against the Smith regime. British Airways also had a licence, and though the state carrier also stopped services to Salisbury from 1976 onwards it managed with the approval of the British Government to reopen an office in Rhodesia.

In that year BCal applied to renew its licence, subject to some variations after a political decision that BA and it should not duplicate intercontinental routes.

Now British Caledonian did not ask for Salisbury to be deleted from its permitted destinations, but when the CAA letter arrived confirming renewal Salisbury was somehow omitted.

In December last year, with peace in Rhodesia looking better than ever, BCal went back to the aviation authority and asked: "Please can we have our Salisbury route back?"

The airline explained that it did not take up the matter in 1976 because to be seen to be seeking Salisbury while an illegal regime was in power would have upset some of the black African states BCal does serve.

held a rush hearing last month, as an agreement at Lancaster House seemed more likely.

British Caledonian complained that Salisbury had been taken away without any public deliberation or any reasons given. It might have been the airline said, that an employee agreed verbally to the deletion, but—perhaps unsurprisingly—BCal can find no record of it.

The Civil Aviation Authority, however, allowed British Airways' objection to BCal's resumption of the Salisbury route—and so, by a stroke of the pen or a ship of the tongue three and a half years ago, five years' rights to a potentially lucrative prestige route go to the public corporation instead of a commercial airline.

If Ross Stainton was keen to get BA to Salisbury Ray Byerley was keen to get first himself here, then a lot of other people. Byerley is the marketing manager of the travel agency side of insurance brokers Hogg Robinson. His group has more than 40 outlets throughout the South-east of England, most specialising in business travel.

Insurance broking being the business it is nowadays, his firm would like more travel agency outlets able to offer more destinations such as Rhodesia—which, given peace, offer opportunities not only in the business and kit and kin markets but also in the tourist trade.

Stainton, and his collaborator in the new London-Salisbury route, Brian Stringer, chairman of Air Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, are hoping for brisk travel business between the United Kingdom and Rhodesia over the next year.

Byerley thinks it will need at least a year of peace before the tourist trade picks up. He would also like to see some incentive fares on the route. During UDI international talks that brought down some fares in Africa by-passed Rhodesia and an occasional return from London to Salisbury costs upward of £900. Stainton, however, is holding out the prospect of excursion fares of two thirds less.

I had a word with Michael Robson, deputy chairman of Standard Chartered Bank, who was going back to Rhodesia for the first time since UDI. Standard Chartered was not far behind Cecil Rhodes in setting up an office there and now has more than 50 branches throughout the country.

One of the first things he wanted to do was to renew acquaintance with Evan Campbell, a former Rhodesian Camp Commissioner in London and about to retire from the chairmanship of Standard Bank in Rhodesia.

There was no question of trying to feed back to Britain the local tourist industry had made over the past 14 years, Robson said. "It's a question

of building up the business and reminding some of the profits. We would hope to get the bank's financing of international trade going again."

Abdul Wahab Khan took the first flight to Salisbury after visiting his son Farvaiz who works with the Home Office in London. Khan is a salesman for a Bulawayo wholesaler textile house.

He came to Rhodesia from Zululand, India, as a 13-year-old refugee from partition, but once in Rhodesia he stayed put after UDI and through the civil war. "I voted for Smith all the way," he told me. "With him there was law and order."

He is for Muzorewa now, for the same reason. UDI had not harmed his business at all, he said. Rhodesians had the money to buy whatever he firm had to sell and what the wholesaler could not get from one source generally could be found from another. "There are lots of back doors," he said.

Sanctions did cause some convulsions in British settlers' attitudes to the old country. One former who had to reequip his spread had, I am told, said: "I can get French machinery next week. German within a fortnight and Japanese tomorrow. I could get British machinery through South Africa but it would take two years."

Ross Davies

Appointments Vacant also on page 8

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Research Administration & Planning
£16,500 p.a.

Applications are invited for the post of Second Secretary of the Natural Environment Research Council, which will become vacant on the retirement of the present occupant in April 1980.

The Council was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1965 and is grant-aided by the Department of Education and Science in accordance with the Science and Technology Act of 1965. The role of the Council is broadly to encourage and support research in the sciences which relate to the natural environment and its resources, the principal disciplines being geology, geophysics, oceanography, marine and freshwater biology, hydrology, terrestrial ecology and the atmospheric sciences.

The Council has at its disposal a number of research institutes and supports research and post-graduate training at the universities in the above disciplines. The Council also owns and operates a fleet of research vessels and other central research facilities. The present annual budget of the Council is £56.5m, of which about one-third is obtained by undertaking applied research commissioned and paid for by several Departments of Government. The permanent staff of the Council number about 3,100.

The post of Second Secretary is a key one in the organisation. The duties of the post are generally to support and act for the Secretary of the Council, who is the Accounting Officer, across the whole range of Council business. Within this remit, the Second Secretary will be expected to give special emphasis to the planning, development and review of Council's scientific policy, programmes and priorities, in conjunction with the institutes and universities, and to the representation of Council's interests in liaison with other organisations, national and international.

Applicants should therefore have extensive experience in research, preferably in the field of environmental sciences, and in the management of scientific activity at senior level.

The post is graded at Under Secretary and is based at the headquarters of the Council at Swindon, Wilts. The salary will be £16,714 p.a. rising to £18,000 on 1 April 1980. There is a non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Application forms are available from:-

Mr. F. S. Rosier,
Natural Environment Research Council,
Polaris House, North Star Avenue,
Swindon, Wilts. SN2 1EU.

Telephone: (0793) 40101 Ext. 323

Closing date: 31 January 1980.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN

ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

now in its 125th Anniversary year

requires

APPEALS SECRETARY

To take responsibility for all the Association's fund raising activities at National level. Initiative, drive, enthusiasm and administrative ability important. Salary around £7,000. Experience in Fund Raising would be an advantage.

Further details and application form from the Personnel Department, 2 Weymouth Street, London W1N 4AX, quoting reference No 78.

SELWYN SCHOOL, MATSON HOUSE, GLOUCESTER

Applications are invited for the

HEADSHIP

of this Independent School

of 280 girls, which will become vacant in January, 1980, owing to the retirement of the present Headmistress. The School prepares girls for the Oxford "O" and "A" level examinations and university entrance. Candidates should be graduates and communicant members of the Church of England. Further information concerning the School, and details of salary, may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Headmistress at the School.

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER

RESOURCES ADVISER

Applications are invited for the above new post from lay persons who are practising communicants. The duties will involve the administration and teaching of new approaches to giving in parishes on the basis of the report "A Resourceful Church". The salary will be within the General Synod Grade 1, Scale 1, Salary Scale (excluding London Weightings) £5,350-£7,250.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Diocesan Secretary, Church House, 9 The Close, Winchester, SO3 9LS.

PRESS RELATIONS EXECUTIVE

A new appointment in the West End Office of a leading firm of Industrial Design Consultants operating in Europe and the Middle East.

Responsibilities cover information gathering, preparation of material for the company's publications and press promotion of contracts.

Candidates should have a proven record of writing ability with a flair for creative promotion. Preferred age 25-35.

Please mark your envelope "strictly confidential" enclosing full career details and present salary to:-

Managing Director

GALITZINE & PARTNERS LTD.

7 Euston Street, London NW1 1LX

GENERAL VACANCIES

BRITISH MUSEUM

ASSISTANT KEEPER

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

... to specialise in the work of J. M. W. Turner. The principal task will be to revise and bring up to date A. J. Finberg's inventory, published in 1900, of the Turner drawings in the Turner Bequest. Other duties will include the care and study of the Turner Collection as a whole, the answering of enquiries relating to the artist, and the selection and cataloguing of exhibitions drawn from the Bequest.

Candidates must have a degree with first or second class honours (preferably in the History of Art) or an equivalent qualification, and will be expected to have some specialized knowledge of the work of J. M. W. Turner. Experience of cataloguing would be an advantage.

The appointment will be for a period of up to 5 years.

SALARY
AK 1st Class—£7,430-£11,955;
2nd Class—£4,980-£6,730.

Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

PRODUCTION PROGRESSOR, Class 1, £10,000-£12,000 p.a. Full time, 9-5, 40 hrs/week. The position involves the production of a new magazine, "The Times Magazine", which will be published weekly. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall production of the magazine, including the selection of material, the editing of copy, and the layout of the magazine. The candidate should have a degree in a relevant subject, and should have experience of magazine production. The salary is £10,000-£12,000 p.a. For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

ASSISTANT MANAGER/RESEARCHER, Class 1, £10,000-£12,000 p.a. Full time, 9-5, 40 hrs/week. The position involves the management of a research project, which will be published weekly. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the selection of material, the editing of copy, and the layout of the project. The candidate should have a degree in a relevant subject, and should have experience of project management. The salary is £10,000-£12,000 p.a. For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

POSTER/RECEPTIONIST, Class 1, £10,000-£12,000 p.a. Full time, 9-5, 40 hrs/week. The position involves the reception of visitors to the museum, and the posting of notices. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall reception of visitors, and the posting of notices. The candidate should have a degree in a relevant subject, and should have experience of reception work. The salary is £10,000-£12,000 p.a. For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

TRAVEL CONSULTANTS required to advise on travel arrangements for the museum. The successful candidates will be responsible for the overall travel arrangements for the museum. The candidates should have a degree in a relevant subject, and should have experience of travel arrangements. The salary is £10,000-£12,000 p.a. For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

WATER FORCASTER, man or woman, professional or skilled, to be responsible for the water supply of the museum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall water supply of the museum. The candidate should have a degree in a relevant subject, and should have experience of water supply. The salary is £10,000-£12,000 p.a. For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY for a person with property experience to join international company of relocation consultants. We require a young, hard working, energetic person with a degree in a relevant subject, and should have experience of property. The salary is £10,000-£12,000 p.a. For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

FILM PRODUCER required to produce a film about the museum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall production of the film. The candidate should have a degree in a relevant subject, and should have experience of film production. The salary is £10,000-£12,000 p.a. For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

TRAVEL CONSULTANTS required to advise on travel arrangements for the museum. The successful candidates will be responsible for the overall travel arrangements for the museum. The candidates should have a degree in a relevant subject, and should have experience of travel arrangements. The salary is £10,000-£12,000 p.a. For further details and an application form, to be returned by 1 February, 1980, write to Establishments 1 (ref. 4/80), British Museum, London, WC1E 3DG.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Steel peace hope tempts buyers

The stock market continued to take heart yesterday as it maintained Wednesday's rally buoyed up by another effort to break the deadlock in the steel dispute and by a further strong performance by government securities which saw the exhaustion of the long "tap".

After a cautious start, equities took a turn for the better just before lunch as reports that ACAS had invited the unions and that the unions were expected to accept a settlement to the steel strike. As a result, a few buyers were tempted into the market in the hope of picking up some cheap steel before an end to the strike sends equities surging ahead. But with jobbers still holding bear positions, price movements generally bore a rather exaggerated appearance.

Gains also continued their advance which began earlier in the week with the banking figures, and this coupled with the attractiveness of some lines of stock began to force some investors to abandon their positions on the sidelines.

As a result, the Government broker announced after lunch that the "long tap" Treasury 14 per cent 1998-2001 had become exhausted. This immediately began to arouse speculation that a new tap would be announced today although most dealers were prepared to adopt a wait and see attitude.

In the event, gilt produced some heavy gains throughout the day as the best level with rises of about £1.25 while shorts, also in demand, extended their advance to about 50p.

The FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

Activity after hours continued to remain firm and the 2.9 rise in the FT Index at 3 pm was extended to 7.3 at the close. Leading equities moved much in line with the remainder of the market with rises of note.

aged to consolidate its recent weakness improving 2p to 185p.

Rumours that the NEB was about to sell off its stake in Ferranti sent the shares leaping 22p to 449p. Elsewhere in electricals, Thorn improved 4p to 294p, but profit taking halted the recent flurry of activity in Rascal where the shares dipped 2p to 207p.

The major clearing banks managed to recover earlier losses of about 10p over the high wage claims made by bank employees.

Barclays were 6p lower at 400p and Midland 2p easier at 326p, while National Westminster at 336p and Lloyds at 296p managed net gains of 1p and 2p respectively.

Equity turnover on January 9, was £93.648m (12,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Consolidated Gold Fields, Bowater, ICI, Barclays, Lamo, RTZ, Rascal, Westland Aircraft, BAT, P&O Dtd, Burmah, Dalgety and GEC.

Properties were a firm feature on bear closing and hopes of lower interest rates.

Land Securities lifted 5p to 170p and Hammerson 'A' jumped 20p to 760p.

Equity turnover on January 9, was £93.648m (12,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Consolidated Gold Fields, Bowater, ICI, Barclays, Lamo, RTZ, Rascal, Westland Aircraft, BAT, P&O Dtd, Burmah, Dalgety and GEC.

Properties were a firm feature on bear closing and hopes of lower interest rates.

Land Securities lifted 5p to 170p and Hammerson 'A' jumped 20p to 760p.

Equity turnover on January 9, was £93.648m (12,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Consolidated Gold Fields, Bowater, ICI, Barclays, Lamo, RTZ, Rascal, Westland Aircraft, BAT, P&O Dtd, Burmah, Dalgety and GEC.

Properties were a firm feature on bear closing and hopes of lower interest rates.

Land Securities lifted 5p to 170p and Hammerson 'A' jumped 20p to 760p.

Equity turnover on January 9, was £93.648m (12,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Consolidated Gold Fields, Bowater, ICI, Barclays, Lamo, RTZ, Rascal, Westland Aircraft, BAT, P&O Dtd, Burmah, Dalgety and GEC.

Properties were a firm feature on bear closing and hopes of lower interest rates.

Land Securities lifted 5p to 170p and Hammerson 'A' jumped 20p to 760p.

Equity turnover on January 9, was £93.648m (12,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Consolidated Gold Fields, Bowater, ICI, Barclays, Lamo, RTZ, Rascal, Westland Aircraft, BAT, P&O Dtd, Burmah, Dalgety and GEC.

Properties were a firm feature on bear closing and hopes of lower interest rates.

Land Securities lifted 5p to 170p and Hammerson 'A' jumped 20p to 760p.

Equity turnover on January 9, was £93.648m (12,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Consolidated Gold Fields, Bowater, ICI, Barclays, Lamo, RTZ, Rascal, Westland Aircraft, BAT, P&O Dtd, Burmah, Dalgety and GEC.

Properties were a firm feature on bear closing and hopes of lower interest rates.

Land Securities lifted 5p to 170p and Hammerson 'A' jumped 20p to 760p.

Equity turnover on January 9, was £93.648m (12,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Consolidated Gold Fields, Bowater, ICI, Barclays, Lamo, RTZ, Rascal, Westland Aircraft, BAT, P&O Dtd, Burmah, Dalgety and GEC.

Properties were a firm feature on bear closing and hopes of lower interest rates.

Land Securities lifted 5p to 170p and Hammerson 'A' jumped 20p to 760p.

Equity turnover on January 9, was £93.648m (12,312 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Consolidated Gold Fields, Bowater, ICI, Barclays, Lamo,

Discount market

Shortage of credit in the discount market yesterday prompted the Bank of England to give a small amount of help by purchasing Treasury bills direct from the houses.

Rates held pretty stable for much of the day. They opened in the 151 per cent area and held that level throughout the morning. After lunch, houses mostly found no great difficulty, and were often able to rule off fairly early so that an apparent swing against the market caused no great difficulty. Final band of rates was 17 per cent to 15 per cent.

The one factor in the market's favour was a small decline in the note circulation. The adverse items were small below target balances brought over from Wednesday, small excess of Revenue receipts over Exchequer disbursements, small net Treasury bill take-up and the subscription monies for the new 14 per cent Exchequer 1984 stock.

Money Market

Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 17%
 (Last changed 15/11/79)
 Clearing Banks Base Rate 17%
 Discount Mkt Loans 17%
 Overnight: High 18 Low 14 1/2
 Weeks Fixed: 16 1/2-15 1/2

Treasury Bills (12%)			
3 months		Selling	
6 months	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	12 1/2%
9 months	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	12 1/2%
Federal Reserve Notes (12%) (Treasury Note 12%)			
3 months	12-12 1/2%	12 months	12 1/2%
6 months	12-12 1/2%	12 months	12 1/2%
9 months	12-12 1/2%	12 months	12 1/2%
Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	12-12 1/2%	3 months	12-12 1/2%
3 months	12-12 1/2%	6 months	12-12 1/2%
6 months	12-12 1/2%	9 months	12-12 1/2%
9 months	12-12 1/2%	12 months	12-12 1/2%
Secondary Note (A/C Receipt)			
1 month	12-12 1/2%	3 months	12-12 1/2%
3 months	12-12 1/2%	6 months	12-12 1/2%
Local Authority Markets			
1 month	12-12 1/2%	3 months	12-12 1/2%
3 months	12-12 1/2%	6 months	12-12 1/2%
6 months	12-12 1/2%	9 months	12-12 1/2%
9 months	12-12 1/2%	12 months	12-12 1/2%
Interbank Markets (12%)			
1 month	12-12 1/2%	3 months	12-12 1/2%
3 months	12-12 1/2%	6 months	12-12 1/2%
6 months	12-12 1/2%	9 months	12-12 1/2%
9 months	12-12 1/2%	12 months	12-12 1/2%
First Class Finance House (12% Rate)			
1 month	12-12 1/2%	3 months	12-12 1/2%
3 months	12-12 1/2%	6 months	12-12 1/2%
6 months	12-12 1/2%	9 months	12-12 1/2%
9 months	12-12 1/2%	12 months	12-12 1/2%
Finance House Rate Note 12%			

Wall Street

New York, Jan. 10.—The stock market continued to add to the gains of earlier in the week this morning but its rise was slowing. Volume trailed Wednesday's hectic pace but the Dow Jones industrial average gained a fraction as advances led declines five-to-four.

Steels were mixed as were coppers, chemicals, aircraft and computer issues. The major aluminum shares posted gains of up to a point but Reynolds Metals slipped a fraction.

Grains hit hard

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Rolling orders jammed the grain and soybean markets when the reopened for the first time since President Carter's embargo on grain sale to Russia. Embargoed soybean prices heavily seeded them, and the maximum perained. **SOYBEANS**—Jan. 91c; Mar. 83½c; May 80½c; July, 67½c; Aug. 68½c; Sept. 69½c; Nov. 70½c; Dec. 71½c. **WHEAT**—Jan. 71½c; Mar. 73½c; May, 75½c; July, 78½c; Sept. 79½c; Nov. 80½c; Dec. 81½c. **GRAIN**—Jan. 71½c; Mar. 73½c; May, 75½c; July, 78½c; Sept. 79½c; Nov. 80½c; Dec. 81½c. **SOYBEAN MEAL**—Jan. 32½c; Feb. 33½c; Mar. 34½c; Apr. 35½c; May 36½c; June 37½c; July 38½c; Aug. 39½c; Sept. 40½c; Oct. 41½c; Nov. 42½c; Dec. 43½c. **SOYBEAN OIL**—Jan. 17½c; Feb. 18½c; Mar. 19½c; Apr. 20½c; May 21½c; June 22½c; July 23½c; Aug. 24½c; Sept. 25½c; Oct. 26½c; Nov. 27½c; Dec. 28½c.

600: Aug. \$18,950; Sept. \$12,150-2nd /
Oct. \$14,300; Dec. \$19,480-700; Jan.
\$14,830; March, \$21,000-100,
WHEAT—March, 1981, 1st Mar. 47th 100

WHEAT—March, 420°c; May, 441°c;
July, 445°c; Sept, 459°c; Dec, 478°c.
March 392°c. CORN—March, 274°c;
May, 287°c; July, 296°c; Sept, 301°c;
Dec 308°c; March, 317°c. OATS—
March 148°c; May, 138°c; July,
168°c; Sept, 170°c; Dec, 180°c.

[illegible]

Jan Jan! Jan Jan! Jan Jan!

[illegible]

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Crdts	17%
C. Hoare & Co	*17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rosminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady. Afternoon—Cash wire bars, \$1,007.25; 99.95% Sales, 4,300. Cash cathodes, \$975.75; three months, \$1,038.21; 99.95% Sales, 1,000. High grade cash, \$1,015.14; three months, \$1,039.11; settlement, \$1,040. Sales, 1,500 tons. Cash cathodes, \$980.50; three months, \$1,040. Settlement, \$988. Sales, 1,500 tons.

TIN was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2,115.20; three months, \$2,165.59. Sales, 710 tons. High grade cash, \$2,030.40; three months, \$2,080.50. Sales, 1,000 tons. Morning—Standard cash, \$2,115.20; three months, \$2,165.59. Sales, 1,000 tons. High grade cash, \$2,030.40; three months, \$2,080.50. Settlement, \$2,050. Sales, 1,000 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, \$243.10.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone: 01-638 8851
The Over-the-Counter Market

The Over-the-Counter Market					
1979/80	Company	Sales Chgs	Gross	Yld	PA

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Vol	Div	Yield
99	73	Airsprung Group	74	-	5.7	9.0	4*
50	38	Armstrong & Rhodes	38	-	3.8	10.0	4*
223	185	Bardon Hill	222	-	13.8	6.2	4*
101	63	Deborah Ord	93	-	5.0	5.4	10*
353	140	Deborah 17 1/2 CULS	353	-	17.5	5.0	10*
92	88	Frank Horsell	92	-	7.9	8.8	4*
129	100	Frederick Parker	110	-	12.8	11.6	4*
156	108	George Blair	102	-	3.6	8.3	4*
63	44	Jackson	60	-	5.2	8.7	4*
125	105	James Burrough	115	-	7.2	6.3	10*
300	242	Tobert Jenkins	250	-	31.3	12.5	4*
232	175	Thames Limited	222	-	14.3	6.4	4*
34	162	Twinklow Ord	19	+ 1/2	0.8	4.4	4*
80	70	Twinklow 12 1/2 ULS	76	-	10.0	15.8	4*
56	23	Unilock Holdings	25	-	2.6	5.6	4*
135	100	Walter Alexander	81	-1	4.4	5.4	4*
190	136	W. S. Yates	184	-	11.5	6.3	4*

Account prepared under provision of SSAP15

Elson & Robbins

(PVC foam—Spring units—Products for domestic appliance industry—Heating and ventilating products—Partitioning)

**“Profits up 30% in a year
of substantial progress”**

reports Eric R. Keeling, the Chairman

- Turnover rose by 26% to £19.96 million and profits rose by 29.4% to £2.33 million. A final dividend of 3.49p makes a total of 5p for the year—up 43%.
- Capital investment of almost £1 million in new premises and £2.3 million in new plant, equipment and vehicles over the last 3 years has coincided with increased working capital requirements.
- A 1 for 2 Rights Issue at 40p per share will raise approximately £1.28 million and will be used to reduce bank indebtedness.
- A total dividend of not less than 5p per share on the enlarged share capital is forecast for the current year.
- Profits at Elston & Robbins were up 21% and at Domestic Industrial Pressings by 57%. The latter result reflects our success in developing a range of products for the Liquid Petroleum Gas market.
- Sales in October and November were substantially higher than last year and provided there is no serious deterioration in the economic climate, the group's progress should be maintained in the current year.

	Current year	Year to 2000	Year to 2000
Comparative figures			
Turnover	19,957	20,979	15,839
Profit before tax	2,329	2,329	1,860
Earnings per share	37.73p	37.73p	18.05p
Dividend per share (net)	5p	5p	3.493p
Net assets per share	139.0p	139.0p	111.0p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, Elson & Robbins Limited, Portland Mills, Bennett Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 4HL.

Foreign exchange report

Foreign exchange markets passed a rather quiet and uneventful day yesterday waiting for further developments in the Middle East or Afghanistan.

Worries about the UK steel strike dragged the pound down 70 points to 2,239½ against the dollar. The effective exchange rate index closed 0.2 down to 70.9.

The dollar fell effectively unchanged against the yen, but the Japanese yen weakened 0.4

Sterling Spot and Forward

[illegible]

Sterling: Other

Markets		Rates	
Australia	2.5250-2.5255	Brazil	2.1215-2.1220
Bahrein	0.8140-0.8230	Canada	2.1545-2.1550
Bahrein	0.8200-2.1110	France	2.1545-2.1550
Greece	20.50-25.35	West Germany	2.1545-2.1550
Guatemala	21.00-25.35	Denmark	2.1700-2.1705
Hong Kong	set at 100	Switzerland	2.1700-2.1705
India	set at 100	Portugal	20.50-25.35
Indonesia	180.00-182.00	Spain	20.50-25.35
Israel	0.80-0.83	Italy	20.50-25.35
Malaysia	4.0000-4.0010	Norway	20.50-25.35
Mexico	4.0000-4.0010	Japan	4.0000-4.0010
New Zealand	2.5000-2.5010	Sweden	4.0000-4.0010
Saudi Arabia	7.0000-7.0010	Thailand	20.50-25.35
Singapore	7.0000-7.0010	Turkey	2.1700-2.1705
Taiwan	1.7000-1.7010	South Africa	1.7000-1.7010
Thailand	1.7000-1.7010		

2011-12-07-13:00

	ECU central rate	currency conversion to ECU	% change from control rate	% change adjustment	divergence from ECU plus/minus
Belgian franc	36.3636	4.8369	-1.43	-0.10	1.50
Dutch guilder	7.7937	7.7937	-0.46	-0.20	2.84
German D-mark	3.4366	1.9364	-0.89	-0.12	1.12
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	-0.58	-0.40	2.80
Danish guilder	2.7462	2.7462	0.00	0.00	1.00
Irish punt	7.8756	7.8756	-0.72	-0.31	1.00
Italian lire	2037.70	1247.80	-0.34	-0.38	4.00

Gold Fixed: am. 3888.25; au. (swiss): pm. 3882.25
class. 3880.5.
Kruggerand (per oz): 2613-625 (2613-583).
Royal Canadian: 2526-188 (2526-77).

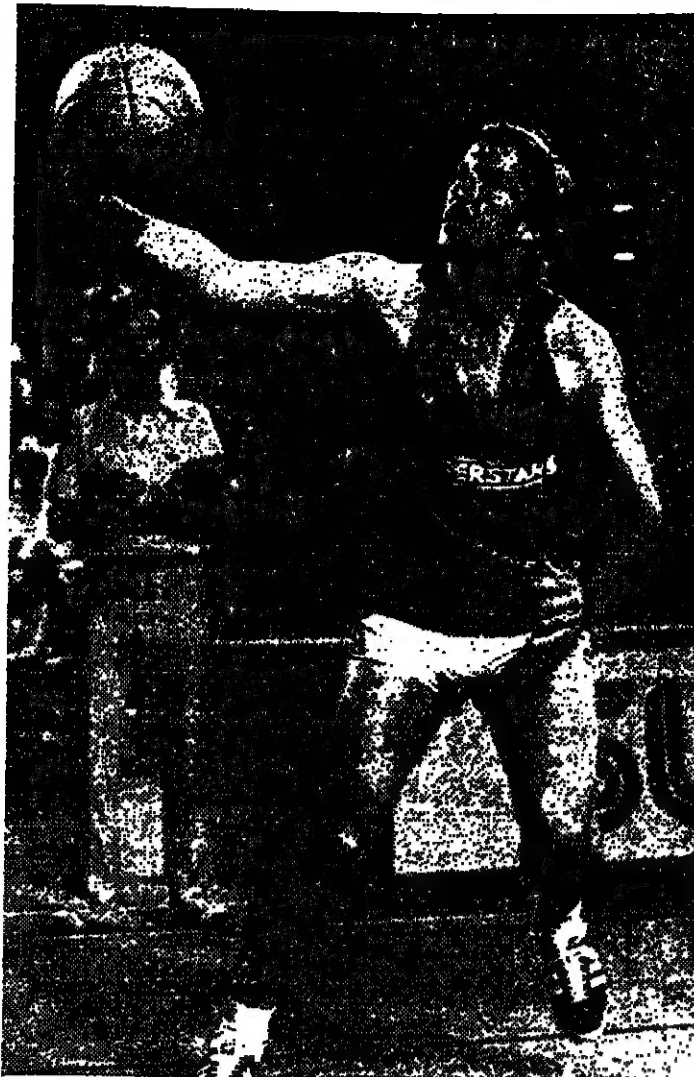
Future Research

Euro-\$ Deposits
 1% call, 1 1/4% seven days, 1 1/2% month, 1 3/4% three months, 1 3/4% six months, 1 3/4% 12 months.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

PERSONAL CHOICE



Ian Botham in a less familiar sporting role in tonight's edition of *The Superstars* (BBC 1, 7.00)

● I assume you are as relieved as I am that television has new run out of puff in its determination to scamper backwards through the past year, even the past decade. The last pant is probably represented by today's edition of *After Noon Plus* (ITV, 2.00), but at least the retrospective theme will expire on what sounds suspiciously like a strong note. No review of the past year here, nor of the past decade, but a much longer look back, almost to the dawn of the century. In the studio, facing that caring interviewer Mavis Nicholson, will be Lord Brockway, the pacifist peer, now a sprightly 92; Lady Wootton of Abinger, Socialist life peer, economist and former deputy Speaker of the House of Lords (83); Lady Huxley, widow of Sir Julian, an expert on the fauna of Africa (also 83, and making her TV debut) and Sir Victor Fritchett (V. S. Fritchett), the author and critic and, at 80, a comparative junior.

● The advent of a Francis Durbridge thriller is always an occasion to celebrate, and though Mr Durbridge has done much more (and better) work for radio and TV than the Paul Temple yarns and *The World of Tim Frazier*, it is by these two superbly crafted sets of thrillers that he is chiefly remembered. Breakaway (BBC 1, 8.30) is not one serial but two, each of six episodes. Martin Jarvis is the detective on the point of quitting the force so that he can write books. Then comes a murder and he has to think again. I welcome Mr Jarvis's reversion to drama. I did not think he looked at all at home amid the domestic absurdities of *Rings on their Fingers*.

● Any budding writer who manages to pen the words Chapter One and then gives up the ghost, will find comfort in today's feature by Jane Knox-Mawer (Radio 4, 4.10) in which eminent writers like Kingsley Amis and Dick Francis, describe the agonies and strange gestation rituals that precede the birth of the written word. . . . The marriage between Parliament and the BBC has had, in having, and will always have, its ups and downs and today's repeated Radio 4 feature (11.05 am) marks the Golden Jubilee of this happy/unhappy couple.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO); (BLACK AND WHITE); (C) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

12.45 pm News and weather.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes a tribute to the killed-off radio programme *Family Favourites*, and an interview with the up-and-coming actress Cheri Lunghi.
1.45 Mister Men: Arthur Lowe tells the children's story of Mr Bounce and Mr Silly (r). Closedown at 2.00.
3.20 Pebble y Cwm: Serial in Welsh.
3.55 Play School: Kathy Squires' story *The Lazy Line* and the Bouncy Line.
4.20 The Nitwits: cartoon. The Hopeless Diamond Caper (r).
4.35 Jackanory: Another of Joanna David's readings from Natalie Babbitt's thriller *The Eyes of the Amaryllis*. The concluding chapter.
4.50 Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle: cartoon. Tarzan and the City of Gold (r).
5.15 Grand Prix: part 2 of the serial about life in a comprehensive school. Today a car race begins to dissolve.
5.35 The Perishers: Leonard Rossiter in Maurice Dodd's funny story (r).

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55. Close down at 11.25.
5.35 pm Flash Gordon Conquers the Universe: Episode 7 of this early space fiction adventure serial that was a big hit at Saturday morning children's film shows. This episode is called *The Land of the Dead*.
5.55 Newsround Africa: final part of John Craven's and Lucy Mathews' filmed report on Africa. Tonight: two former trouble spots—Rhodesia and Uganda.
6.25 Monkey: Japanese-made fantasy, given English dialogue by David Weir.
7.05 Della Smith's Cookery Course: All you need to know to make a Dundee cake, an all-in-one sponge and a very rich chocolate log.
7.30 News and weather.

THAMES

9.30 The Search for the Persian Royal Road: Part 3 of this interesting documentary. Along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
10.30 Film: *Wild and Woolly* (1978). Made for television adventure story about four escaped woman prisoners hunting for an assassin. With Susan Biegelow, Jessica Walter.
11.55 The Bubbles: cartoon. A Book without a Story.
12.00 Song Book: Songs for young viewers.
12.10 pm Once Upon a Time: Peter Davison tells the story of *The Snark* and the Fox Puppets, too.
12.30 Simply Sewing: Dress-making series. With Lella Aitken.
1.00 News: with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News: with Robin Houston.
1.30 Crown Court: The jury returns its verdict in the case of the man found injured under a car.
2.00 After Noon Plus: Three well-known octogenarians and one famous nonagenarian are asked by

5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
5.55 Nationwide: includes Desmond Lynam's Sportsweek.
7.00 The Superstars: Another contest between sporting all-rounders. Tonight's line-up consists of Daley Thompson and Danny Nightingale (decathlon and pentathlon medalists), cricketers Ian Botham and Derek Randall, boxer Charlie Nash, jockey John Francome, tennis ace David Lloyd and Rugby League international player Stuart Wright.
8.00 My Wife Next Door: Continuation of last week's story about the couple (Hannah Gordon, John Alderton) waiting for their decree absolute. Tonight: the reconciliation that could have been.
8.30 Francis Durbridge's Breakaway: First episode in a 12-week thriller serial (two separate stories), with Martin Jarvis as a detective. With Glyn Houston and Angela Browne (see Personal Choice).
9.00 News: with Richard Baker.
9.25 The Assassination Run: Part 2 of a thriller about a kidnapped wife (Mary Tamm) and the former British agent (Malcolm Stoddard) who goes to Spain to get her back.
10.15 Points of View: Barry Took, fighting the clock, tries to answer

viewers' letters about television programmes.
10.30 George Burns and Gracie Allen: The Burns and Allen Show. American TV comedy featuring the late Gracie and the still-living George.
10.50 Film: *The Sterile Cuckoo* (1959). Bitter-sweet comedy starring Lisa Minnelli as a mixed-up girl embarking on her first year at college. Shown in British cinemas as *Footloose*, without much success. It was directed by Alan J. Pakula who later made *All the President's Men*. Film ends at 12.35.

Regions

BBC1 VARIATIONS: WALES: 1.45 am Comedy. 2.00 Closedown. 5.55 Wales Today. 7.00 Today. 7.30 Today. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.30

